

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. II.—No. 8.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1885.

TERMS: { \$1.50 per year in advance.
Single copies, 15 cents.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

HISTORY OF A FAMILY OF ROLLER MAKERS.

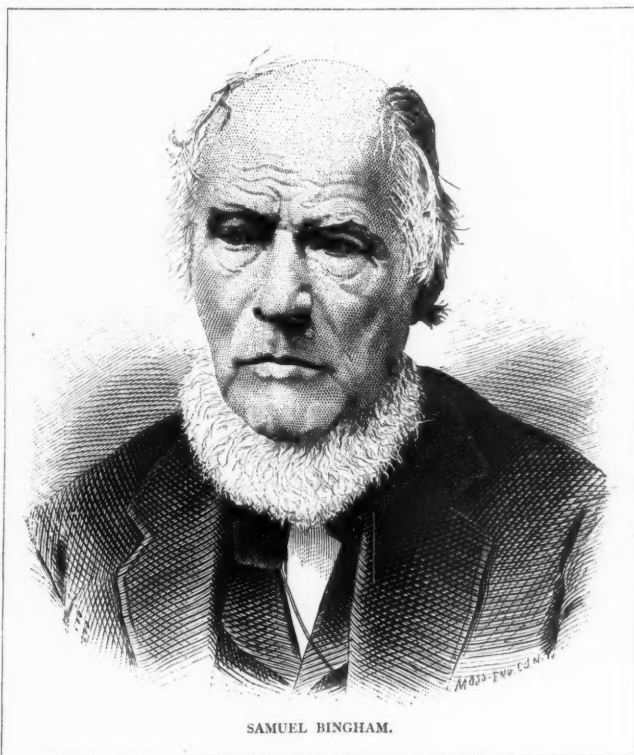
ONE of the most important adjuncts of the printing-press is the simple elastic cylinder which applies the ink to the surface of the type. In a recent number of the *Journalist* of St. Louis an article on printing inks appeared, which was received with great favor by the press

throughout the United States, and was copied in Europe. So little was known as to that safeguard of the histories of nations, that when the subject was put before the thoughtful reader it startled him to think that so important a study had remained untouched. So it is with so simple a thing as the printer's roller; yet it is the connecting link between the genius of the inventor and the thought of the historian, and, strange as it may appear, was the last invention given to the "art of all arts" in its civilizing march from 1440 to 1804. It is, therefore, of this that we wish to speak, and we feel sure that all good journalists will be pleased to read the history of the elastic compound which passes their work into the annals of the time, and has been the humble means of placing many of their names high upon the scroll of fame.

There was no such thing as a printer's roller known previous to the opening of the nineteenth century, at least there was not one in practical use. Balls made of kid, sheepskin, buckskin, and chamois leather and filled with

horse-hair, had been handed down from the original inventors of printing, and none of the manufacturers of these balls had cared to improve or replace them by a better contrivance. It is barely possible that the printers of to-day would be working with buckskin balls still but for a lucky accident, the story of which may as well be related here. A pressman in the office of Bentley & Sons, London, in 1804, during the mid-day meal hour, had washed the leather balls, with which he inked his form, in the usual way, by means of diluted ammonia, to give them a proper "tack" or suction for his afternoon work. He set them up sideways on his "bank" to dry, and then, after washing his hands, opened his humble parcel of bread, and, taking his bottle of treacle (molasses), proceeded to fill the inner man. He sprang upon the "bank" or the paper table, and in doing so his bottle of treacle was capsized against one of the newly-cleaned ink balls, a fact which he did not notice for some time, when it was too late to

go through the process of cleaning again. He, however, beat the ball upon paper, and feeling his "tack" returning, as he thought, went to work, and during the afternoon found that upon whatever side of the form the inking ball, which had got anointed with the treacle, was used, his work looked cleaner and better. Next day he anointed both of his inking balls with treacle, not saying anything



SAMUEL BINGHAM.

to his partner, and the result was, that the foreman (a man named Hewitt, or Howlett), of the pressroom, began to speak of the excellent quality of the work produced by Adam Spears and his side partner, Matthews. Spears kept his discovery to himself, until 1806, when a cousin of his, visiting London, from the Staffordshire Potteries, told him of a compound, used by the pottery men to put designs on earthenware, made of glue and treacle. Spears tried the experiment, and in 1808 succeeded in making an inking ball of glue and molasses, but he did not have ingenuity or tact enough to make any money out of his secret. He sought no patent, but, on the promise of a good situation as the tender of a machine, which two engineers in London were building for the Cambridge University printing-office—Bacon & Donkin were the engineers—he imparted to them the secret which he had locked up in his bosom for years. This was in 1814. He died in 1815. The Bacon & Donkin machine was not set up in the Cambridge office until 1816, and so the discoverer of the glue and molasses roller never saw his invention put into practical use.

Bacon & Donkin thought so little of the invention that they never patented it. Their printing-machine was a failure; they lost an enormous amount experimenting to make it a success. Had they abandoned the press and patented the roller and its composition, they would have died rich and left to their heirs a legacy of enormous value.

Composition rollers were introduced in France in 1820; in Germany in 1823; in the United States in 1826.

Daniel Fanshaw, of New York city, printer for the American Tract and American Bible Societies, was the first to use a composition roller in America.

A Presbyterian missionary from England imparted to him the information that the "Printers to his Majesty" in London were using an inking roller made of glue and treacle, which gave very satisfactory printing and did not injure the type so much as beating in the ink with balls. Fanshaw had the largest printing-office in the United States at that time, and, being a very ingenious man, he began a series of experiments, and during the fall of 1826 he took his foreman, Samuel Pike, into his confidence and asked him to select one of his most trustworthy pressmen, to whom he could impart the system which he intended introducing. Samuel Bingham, whose portrait we publish, was the man. The United Pressmen rebelled at the innovation, and Mr. Fanshaw had to be guarded to and from his home by special patrolmen, the exasperated workmen having threatened his life on the ground that the new roller would throw men out of work. So soon, however, as they were assured that the partnership system would not be disturbed, they began to look favorably on the new roller, and Samuel Bingham was allowed to begin his new task. The simplicity of the compound soon leaked out, for we find in 1828 the Harper Brothers and other printers of that time beginning to make composition rollers. In 1829 the secret passed to Philadelphia and Boston; in 1830 to Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, Savannah, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities in the United States, and to Canada in 1832. Its spread was rapid and effective, but the greatest benefit derived by its introduction was its applicability to machine inventions for printing. Fast ma-

chinery for daily newspapers would never have been possible without the use of the roller, nor could the delicate lines of the fine engravings of the present day be produced without its use.

Samuel Bingham was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1789, a year that witnessed the outbreak of the first French revolution. While but a child his mother was left a widow, who, to support the family, kept a boarding house for the students of Dartmouth College. Among the many who boarded there was the afterward celebrated Daniel Webster. Being left an orphan soon afterward, and without a relative in the world, he was in the year 1800 bound apprentice by the Orphans' Court to learn the printing business. After mastering his trade he went to Albany, New York, where he was contemporary with the celebrated Joel Munsell, whose book margins made him famous. From Albany Bingham went to Philadelphia, where he did his first work as a journeyman. While there he married an amiable young woman who proved herself his guiding star. From Philadelphia he went to New York and secured employment with Daniel Fanshaw, the greatest printer of his day, with whom he remained many years. He went to the Harper Brothers in 1840, and after many changes embarked in the roller-making business in 1848. His first place of business was in William street, from which he moved in 1850 to No. 5 Spruce street, under the shadow of the old *Tribune* building. In 1857 he removed to 27 Beekman street, occupied by Conner's type-foundry, which was totally destroyed by a disastrous conflagration in 1862. Nothing daunted he commenced again near the old stand, at 13 Spruce street. Here he remained until old age compelled his retirement. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-nine in 1876, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.

After his retirement his sons, Leander K. and W. H. H., removed the business in 1871 to No. 31 Rose street, and by their enterprise revolutionized and expanded the business beyond their most sanguine expectations. Two years ago they again changed to the first floor, Nos. 49 and 51, Rose street, in the fireproof building of George Monroe, where it is at present located.

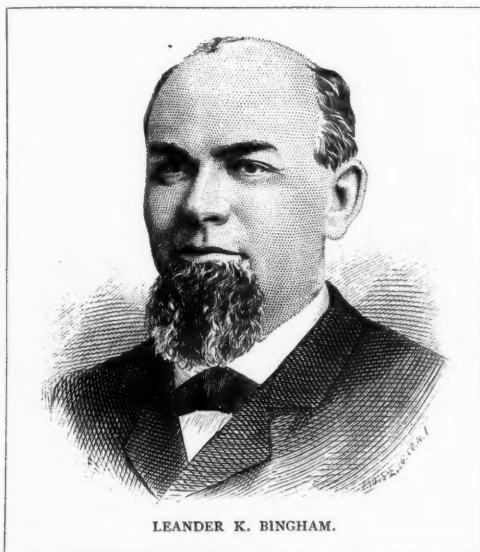
It may be said with truth that roller and roller-composition manufacturing became a distinct industry when Samuel Bingham began business in 1848; as he was the first to make a roller in the United States, so it would seem, he was destined to lay the foundation of a business that has its ramifications throughout the country, and, notwithstanding the active competition of rivals, the house he founded still remains the largest in the country, of its kind, if not in the world.

Of his sons, none have secured so wide an acquaintance or more fully deserved it than

LEANDER K. BINGHAM,

who succeeded his father when that old veteran retired. To him, probably more than to any one else, is due the manifold improvements and inventions which are today the indispensable parts of a roller-making establishment. His first invention was a machine to take the place of the muscles of a man, to force rollers from the mold; his

second a machine to stir the compound until ready for the molds. Again he aided by relieving the man who poured the composition into the molds of all strain upon his muscles or nerves, with pendant kettles, making the life of that *attache* much more pleasurable, and evoking from that



LEANDER K. BINGHAM.

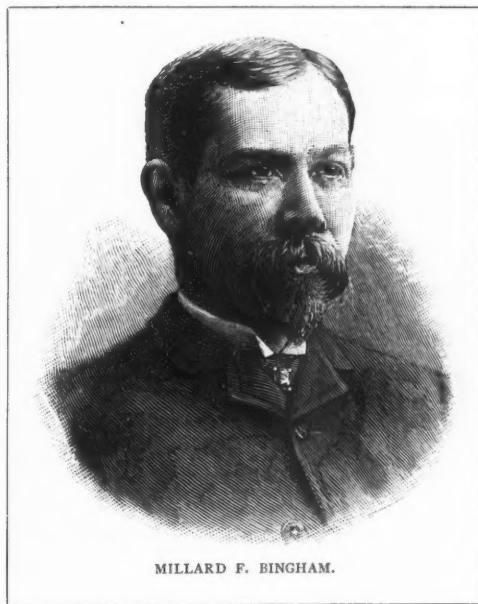
hard-worked person nightly prayers in his behalf. His was the first attempt to pour composition from the bottom of the mold, so as to avoid air holes or bubbles in the roller. In truth, all the labor-saving attachments to the roller-making systems of the present day, and all the improvements of merit, in printers rollers, whereby the standard of printing has been elevated so far as it can be, by the use of the modern roller, were emanations from the brain of Leander K. Bingham. For some years Leander K. Bingham had, as his associate in his business, his brother William H., but the latter retired in 1878, and shortly afterward died. After his death a combination of nearly all the roller-makers of New York city was effected, and the firm became Bingham, Daly & O'Hara. The extent of the business done by this firm can be fairly gauged when we state that they have facilities for manufacturing two THOUSAND rollers every ten hours, and many tons of composition for consumption outside of the city.

Leander K. Bingham, the head of this great industrial concern, is a native of New York, and began business with his father in 1849. He is a man of marked ability, has great inventive genius, and is thoroughly devoted to his business, which he seeks in every way to improve. He is still in the prime of life, being 48 years of age, and is ever looking toward the improvement of the material which he has compounded as boy and man for thirty-five years.

MILLARD F. BINGHAM,

whose portrait is herewith given, is the youngest brother of the family, and was born in the city of New York in 1847, just at the time his father was commencing the business that has made the name so famous among the printers throughout the country. After completing his education,

he entered his father's establishment, as his brothers had done before him, and after years of application acquired a practical knowledge of his business. In 1874 he married the daughter of one of New York's leading wholesale druggists, who has since been his helpmate in all his enterprises. The scope of the business not being sufficient to satisfy all the members of the family, he resolved to seek his fortunes in the West, and selected the city of Chicago as the field of his labors. That experience has justified the wisdom of his choice will be conceded when we state that he is now the manager of a prosperous establishment, whose business is likely to rival that of the parent house. About the same time the other brother, William H. Bingham, went to St. Louis, with the same object in view, but the terrible disease, cancer, cut short both his life and enterprise. Millard F. Bingham settled in the city of Chicago in 1877, and commenced business at Nos. 147 and 149 Fifth Avenue. Although a thousand miles from his old home, he found that his family name had preceded him, which in itself was an introduction of no mean value. The thirty years of persistent advertising, which had been done by the New York house, paved the way for his success, and gave him an advantage which he was not slow to take advantage of. His persistency and enterprise soon brought him to the front, and his business has increased until he now stands preëminent as the possessor of the largest and most complete establishment of the kind west of the Alleghanies. This result has been brought about by persistent "missionary" work among the printers of



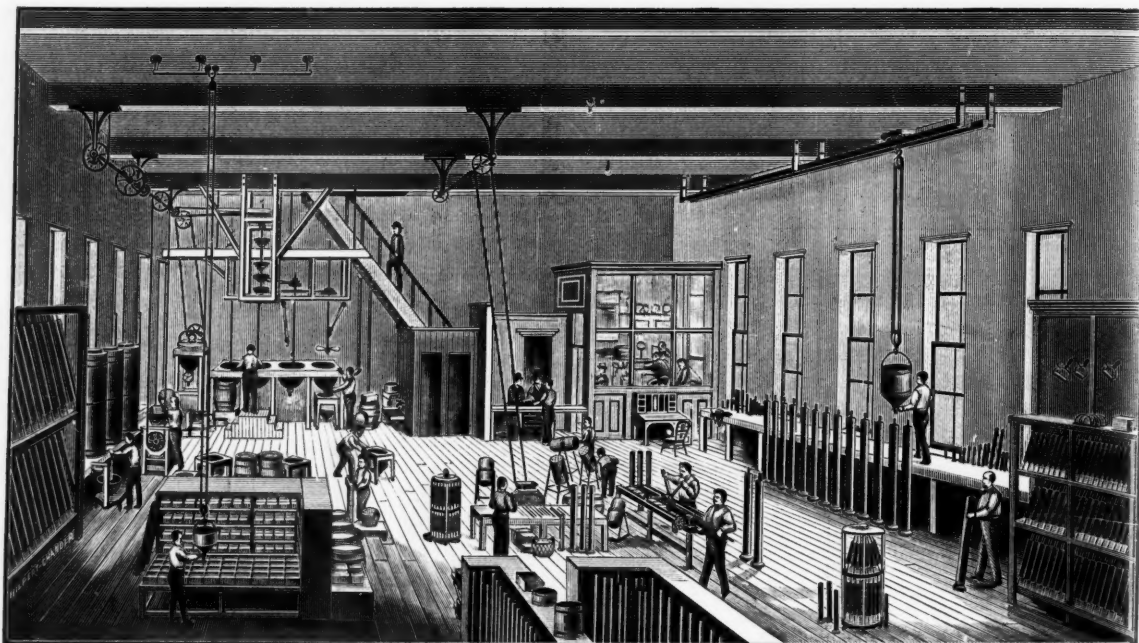
MILLARD F. BINGHAM.

this city who, however far advanced they were in the art of printing (which, second to no city in the world), were far behind their eastern brethren in the custom of roller casting, nearly all of them up to the date referred to making their own rollers. Gradually, and by hard work, they were "converted" to the new method, and weaned from the prejudice in favor of the old. They were con-

vinced by practical experience that those who make a specialty of a particular business or branch of business, on a large scale, and are enabled to avail themselves of all the modern labor-saving appliances demanded, can excel, in the quality and quantity of the work turned out, those who occasionally do a little dabbling. Coming from a field where this custom was the exception and not the rule, he was surprised but not dismayed at the reverse of this condition. He worked with a will and worked to triumph, and it is certainly to his credit that his efforts have been crowned with success, and that those who most stubbornly fought against the "innovation" are today its most cordial supporters. Rivals who thought the field would be overcrowded by the introduction of a new competitor have also been the recipients of the benefit of his coming, as he made room for himself and for others likewise.

In 1879, his business increasing, he removed from 149

required for the fast web newspaper press. In every department the latest and most improved labor-saving machinery is employed, from stripping to cutting up, and from the several operations to the new and perfect roller. A specially ingenious device is the patent machine for casting rollers for Gordon and other job presses. The molds are in clusters of twenty each, inclosed in copper cases, mounted on movable trucks, and swung on trunnions. When placed in position for oiling they forcibly remind the observer of a row of Gatling guns. These cylinders are heated by steam, and all rollers are poured from the bottom of the cylinders, thereby securing freedom from pin holes. After the rollers are poured, the cylinders are filled with *cold* water, which enables the former to be drawn from the mold thirty minutes after they are cast. By the use of these clusters a hundred job rollers can be produced in an hour.



INTERIOR OF BINGHAM'S ROLLER WORKS, CHICAGO.

to 151 and 153 Fifth Avenue, but, after remaining here for two years, he was again compelled to move for the same cause to the large and commodious quarters he now occupies at 200 and 202 South Clark street, an interior view of which is herewith presented. His establishment now occupies a large floor, lighted on four sides, embracing over 5,000 square feet of room, and unexcelled for business purposes by any floor in the city. Here in a row are four mammoth kettles used in melting and cooking composition, each operated with a steam paddle or stirrer, with a capacity of 4,000 pounds. At a convenient distance are located large tanks storing the syrup and glycerine used in the manufacture of the composition, of which during the past year Mr. Bingham used an immense quantity, amounting to over 60,000 pounds in glue alone. This establishment has in stock and use 1,000 roller molds of various sizes, from the one used in the small paging roller to that

The larger molds are heated by means of being placed in closets, heated to a certain degree by steam pipes, preparatory to being filled, and the process of pouring is by means of large funnel-shaped kettles, holding four hundred pounds or more of composition, with a cock or valve in the bottom and suspended over the top of the molds. By this method it is poured from the bottom of the kettle and is free from froth, thus insuring better rollers, and adding immensely to the convenience of doing the business. In fact every operation is reduced to a system. Each roller, as it is received, has its owner's name stamped on it with steel letters, and by means of a wagon, rollers are collected and delivered over the entire city. The institution, in short, reflects honor alike on its proprietor and the fraternity which keeps it employed, and furnishes another evidence of the push and energy of our representative business men, and the success which attends their efforts.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-PRESS.

(Continued.)

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

OF all the complex machinery which has ever been devised for the use of man, none that we can recall rivals in intricacy of design or minuteness of detail the vertical cylinder press of Applegath, herewith presented. The Jacquard loom fabricates the most exquisite designs imaginable, and the eye is intoxicated with delight as the shuttle shoots from side to side, painting with silken colors the picture so beautiful as to fascinate all beholders. The geometric lathe produces forms so perfect as to baffle the skill of the expert to reproduce. But these implements are used in professions where delays are not destructive, and speed is not the object of their operation.

Ice exposed to the sun evaporates. Yesterday's publication is useless. News, like fruit, is valuable only when fresh, and the press is valuable in exact proportion to its ability to print at the instant and in quantity desired. To do this simplicity in construction is imperative so its operation may be positive. The flint-lock musket was serviceable in its day, but the metallic cartridge superseded it as a reliable weapon.

Having traced the press from the beginning up to the limit of speed attainable with the flat reciprocating bed, let us now examine the efforts made to increase the speed by the adoption of the rotary principle. As early as 1815, Donkin and Bacon, two eminent engineers of London, had made the experiment of affixing type to a revolving surface. Their plan was to place the type, firmly locked in a galley, upon the four sides of a revolving prism having a horizontal axis, against which rotated a duplicate having convex or elliptical surfaces to compensate for the difference or loss of radius occasioned by "squaring the circle." This press never passed beyond the experimental stage, but was noted as being the first press upon which the composition roller was used, and by which alone it was possible to operate it.

Patents were sought by parties whose specifications indicate that they fully comprehended the difficulty of the problem thus presented—centrifugal force to throw the type off the cylinder at a tangent, and gravity, when in the perpendicular plane. To reach a solution Applegath conceived the idea of placing his press on end. If the shortest distance between two points is a straight line, surely he chose a crooked path to reach his destination.

The athlete shows commendable agility who enters an inclosure by vaulting above the pickets, but the child of tender years reaches the same end by unlatching the gate. The acrobat whose evolutions in mid-air jeopardizes life and limb and fills the witness with terror at his temerity, depends upon his own reliant self for safety. A most striking similarity appears when we look at the mental gyrations of this mechanical Hercules. Had Applegath purposed giving the world an exhibition of his fecundity of invention, of the power with which he was gifted, no more marvelous feat could possibly be conceived than the creation of this most wonderful machine. To move a sheet of paper from its natural horizontal plane, down-

ward to a vertical, and then instantaneously stop it, shoot it laterally in around the printing cylinder and again to a dead stop, and leave it suspended to be drawn down to its original position seems like a feat of the magicians wand and scarcely possible in the production of a daily paper, yet this was the method by which one of the leading papers of the world was printed from 1848 to 1868. To accomplish this feat of legerdemain, Applegath, with faith in his own ability, seemed oblivious to the difficulties encountered at every step.

This press may be described as having a main drum slightly over 66 inches in diameter and some 200 inches in circumference, the surface of which moved at between 60 and 70 feet per second. The drum was placed on end and was surrounded at irregular intervals by the eight printing cylinders and their respective rollers, of which there was three to each. An open space or passage was left to afford access to place the forms on the press. Diametrically opposite to each other were placed two fountains.

In the construction of this drum, the bed, or turtle, as it was subsequently termed by the Hoe Company, was formed into a polygon or angular surface, each one of the angles corresponding exactly to the width of a column, and the column rule was placed at the apex. Thus each column of type rested upon a vertical flat bed, while the interstices were filled by wedge-shaped column rules, the center one only being permanently fixed.

It thus becomes evident that if the blanket or impression cylinder was a true circle, the column rules only would print, hence each of the eight cylinders was built up to correspond to the depression planed off the bed. This was done by gluing on a narrow strip opposite the center of each column, then a wider one, until each one of the cylinders was made ready and formed a corrugated surface all around.

The ink fountains were provided with two blades hinged at the back, and kept constantly filled from a hopper or funnel on top; and while the supposition is obvious that such a plan would occasion a serious leakage and tend to smear the work, more particularly at the bottom, the reverse of this apparent defect seems to have prevailed in practice, for the claim was made that cleaner work resulted from this method as there was no tendency of the ink to sink into the type as compared with horizontal inking; and, in a recent letter from Mr. Arthur Powell, editor *Printers' Register*, of London, we are told that the press done really good work.

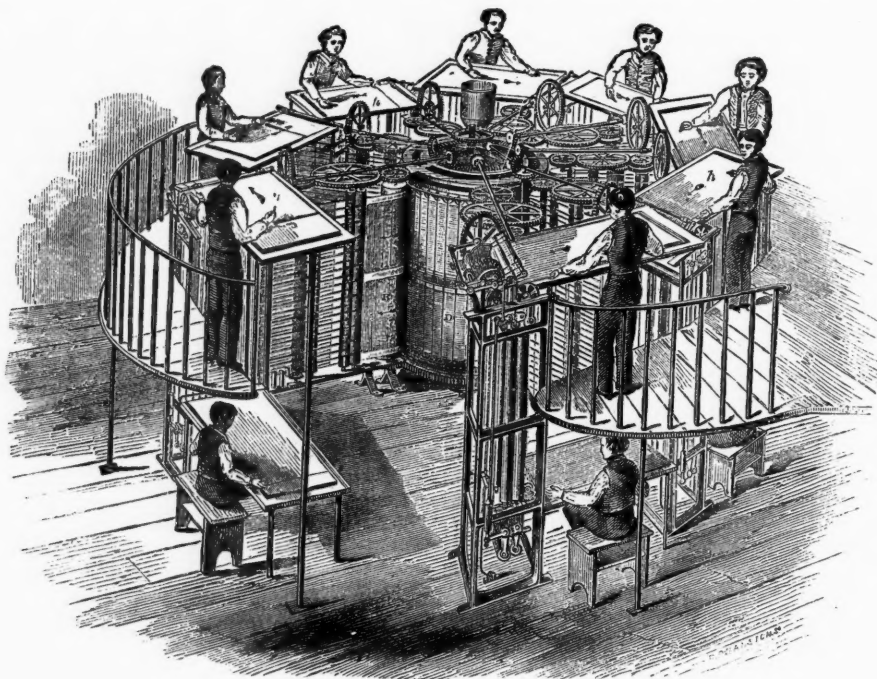
The feed-boards were placed some distance away from the main drum and at a tangent from its surface. Below the platform on which the feeders stood, the fly-boys sat and took off the sheets by hand. At the inner termination of the feed-board was placed a series of vertical tapes, the pulleys revolving on fixed centers, the corresponding set of the series swinging to and fro on a parallel frame, and uniform motion being maintained by a knuckle-joint shaft. Between these tapes were stops working in contradistinction to them, so that when they were closed like a vise, holding the sheet at rest, the tapes were open, and *vice versa*.

A drop roller drew the sheet into the down tapes, and

having reached the proper point it was brought to a rest by the stops, and, while standing on end, the horizontal tapes closed upon it and carried it into and around the printing cylinder. Now, it is evident at once that at the instant of release by the vise, the edge nearest the feeder would drop by its own gravity and wrinkle as it was being drawn in, but this was provided for by another stop at the top of the sheet clasping it at that interval of time and permitting it to be drawn in perfectly straight, and performing exactly the same office for the printed sheet as it came out, so the fly-boy could pull it down without difficulty. The calculation was so nice all these various movements were adjusted without the least trouble upon the cam shaft directly in front of each feeder. The distances were equalized with microscopic exactness, so that the white sheet coming to a rest in front, a printed sheet was imme-

further progress. Figure 8 shows the rollers and adjustments, 9 the fountains and distributors, 2 and 3 idler rollers for tapes and *f* printing cylinders.

During the month of August, 1846, he had made such progress with this machine that he signed a contract to do not less than 6,000 per hour, but predicted fully 9,000, which in 1848 was verified, for 9,000 was not only reached but 12,000 was soon after produced. A second machine was ordered and then a nine-cylinder of 15,000 capacity, and two more constructed for the *Illustrated London News*. In 1851 one of these machines was exhibited in the Crystal Palace and inspected in operation by the queen, who, surprised at the labyrinthian maze of wheels and shafts, inquired of Applegath whether he had felt recompensed for the time and study devoted to such a prodigious task. He replied to her majesty by saying he felt amply re-



APPLEGATH'S VERTICAL PRESS, 1846.

diately behind; as it was passing in, another was coming out, etc. In fact, everything resolved itself into figures. Thus, the surface speed of the type being, say, five feet per second, any lost motion in the various parts, or delay in feeding in proper time, equivalent to one-sixtieth of a second, it was shown to be just that portion of the five feet, namely, one inch out of register.

As will be seen by the small sectional view the arrows indicate the path of the sheet after leaving the feed-board. The stops having released it the three pairs of small wheels close upon the upper margin, when the cylinder tapes carry it around the cylinder until it reaches figure 4, where another set of tapes convey it to figure 5. At this point the delivery tapes, of which there were but one set at the top of the sheet, bring it opposite the fly-board, 7, and having reached the proper point the stops, 6, close and check its

warded since Mr. Walter had done him the honor to have him elected a member of one of the scientific societies of the realm! Great as he was as a mechanic this expression of gratitude shows him to have been humble as a child.

FAST TYPE-SETTERS.

A recent issue of the *Chicago Herald* says: There are no type-setters at present in Chicago who have national reputations for speed. One of the fastest men now in town is Levy, or "Bangs," as he is sometimes called, from St. Paul. He works on the *Journal*, and can make a stick and rule hot in about ten minutes. Al Ulrich, now on the *Tribune*, was one of the fast men who were working on the *Cincinnati Enquirer* some years ago when that paper claimed to have ten compositors faster than ten from any other office in the United States. Kid De Jarnatt set, on the *Tribune*, 22,900 ems in 10 hours and 25 minutes. Joe Hudson, now on the *Evening Mail*, was in his day the lightning compositor of Chicago.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."



Van Bibber's Roller Composition, *Price 30 Cents per Pound.*

IS THE BEST COMPOSITION MADE; IS THE MOST RELIABLE,
AND DOES THE BEST WORK.

Van Bibber's "Rough and Ready" *Price 35 Cents per Pound.*

Is the Cheapest Roller Material sold. By using it your winter Rollers will cost you about nineteen cents per pound, and the Rollers will be good ones. It is easy, quick and sure, and can be kept on hand for years.

Our goods are kept in stock by the following leading houses. Send your orders to them and SPECIFY VAN BIBBER'S:

FOR SALE IN THE EAST BY

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.....	New York City.	J. & F. B. GARRETT.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO.....	New York City.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON	Washington, D. C.
COLLINS & McLEESTER.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	H. L. PELOUZE & SON	Richmond, Va.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.....	Boston, Mass.	CHAS. J. CARY & CO.....	Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE IN THE WEST BY

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....	Chicago, Ill.	JNO. T. RETON & SON	Kansas City, Mo.
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER.....	Chicago, Ill.	C. P. KINGSBURY.....	St. Joseph, Mo.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY.....	St. Louis, Mo.	JONES BROS.....	Dallas, Tex.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,	St. Paul, Minn.	J. J. PASTORIZA	Houston, Tex.
ROB'T ROWELL.....	Louisville, Ky.	CINNINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY.....	Cincinnati, O.
H. H. THORP MANUF'G CO.....	Cleveland, O.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS.....	Cincinnati, O.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....	New Orleans, La.	CHATFIELD & WOODS	Cincinnati, O.
DUNLAP & COHEN.....	Atlanta, Ga.	CHARLES STEWART PAPER CO.....	Cincinnati, O.
C. F. BREWSTER.....	Des Moines, Ia.	ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders are also promptly filled by the following Advertising Agencies:

DAUCHY & CO.....	New York.	LORD & THOMAS	Chicago, Ill.
N. W. AYER & SON	Philadelphia, Pa.	EDWIN ALDEN & BRO.....	Cincinnati, O.



50 LONGWORTH STREET,

Rollers Cast Promptly.

CINNINNATI, OHIO.

ADJUSTABLE STEEL GAUGE PINS.

FOUR SIZES.

No. 1—Pica. No. 2—Medium. No. 3—Great Primer. No. 4—Pica, short-lip.
Measuring over all.*Each Pin has the Size stamped upon it.*

Do you believe it? Printers will persist in using this Gauge Pin even though they do not get all the good they might from them. It is an absolute fact, that some printers will stick in the prong without bringing the point up through the paper. Is there any wonder then that the teeth sometimes slip, even after they have been pressed into the paper. Look at the illustration below; this dandy has got it down fine. He puts his finger over the point and forces it up through at the time he pushes the Pin down to about the desired place.



Then he gets it in the exact position required by the sheet to be printed, and forces down the teeth, as shown below, remembering in the first place to put more than one or two sheets on the platen, or to use a cardboard for a hard packing.



This Steel Gauge Pin is still selling for 60 Cents per Dozen, any size.
Address any Type-Founder or Dealer, or

E. L. MEGILL,

60 Duane Street, NEW YORK,

Who makes a variety of styles from the best to the cheapest.
Send for Catalogue of latest Styles and Prices.

HOLYOKE. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

W. H. PARSONS & CO. PAPER MANUFACTURERS

News and Book Papers

A SPECIALTY.

*Card Board, Envelopes, Flat
Writing, Etc.*

CHICAGO OFFICE: 148 LA SALLE STREET.

C. M. DAVIS, AGENT.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

GRAY'S FERRY



PRINTING INK

WORKS.



C. E. ROBINSON & BRO.

710 SANSON ST.

PHILADELPHIA.



27 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

66 SHARP ST., BALTIMORE.

198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

Printing-Presses and Material

F. M. POWELL & CO.,

BRASS RULE A SPECIALTY FOR THE TRADE.

Our Prices shall be as low as any for a First-Class Article.

200 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

1 Cottrell & Babcock. Cylinder, 30 x 54, 2,100	1 8-column Washington Hand-Press, 210
1 Campbell, Cylinder, 32 x 48, 1,500	1 9-column Washington Hand-Press, 215
1 Ruggles Rotary Press, 4 1/2 x 7 inside chase, 55	1 Quarto Hand-Press, 6-column, 215
1 16 x 21 Day Jobber or Nonpareil, 150	1 Gem Paper-Cutter, 30-inch lever, 175
1 6 x 9 Columbian Rotary, No. 2, 75	1 Plover-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 27
1 Frouty 6 x 10 Rotary, 100	1 Plover-Knife Paper-Cutter, iron frame, 25-inch, 35
1 8 x 12 Peerless (run one month), 200	1 Minerva Paper-Cutter, 30-inch, 125
1 13 x 19 Globe, with throw-off, 225	1 Improved Thorp Card Cutter, cost \$47, 35
1 New Style Gordon, 8 x 12, 175	1 Ruggles Card Cutter, 31-inch, 45
1 Golding Press, 10 x 15 inside chase, 200	1 McFarrich Mailing Machine, with 10 galleys, 45
1 8 x 12 Empire, self-inked, 45	1 Horizontal Mitering Machine, 12
1 Model Press, hand-inked, 4 x 6, 7	1 Hand Stitching Machine, 15
1 Evans Rotary, 4 x 7 inside chase, self-inked, 40	1 Sterotype Outfit, cost new \$150, used one month, will sell for \$125 cash.
1 10 x 15 Peerless Press [with steam], 250	1 Large Job and Book office, cost new \$18,000, will be sold at a bargain, in one lot or divided, to suit purchaser.
1 Nonpareil 9 x 12 inside chase, receding bed, 200	1 Job office, including 3 Job Presses and a Power Cutter at a bargain.
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, 135	1 14 1/4 x 20 1/4 Star Press, 225
1 7 x 11 Gordon Press, old style, 145	1 8 x 12 National Jobber, 190
1 8 x 12 Gordon Press, new style, 200	1 6 x 10 Frouty, with Steam, 110
1 10 x 15 Gordon Press, old style, 200	1 8 x 12 Gordon, New Style, with Steam, 200
1 6-column Hand Press, 150	☐ All of the above second-hand machinery will be put in first-class working order before shipping.
1 7-column Hand Press [Smith Pattern], 150	
1 6-column Army Press, 55	
1 7-column Army Press, 65	
1 5-column Hand Press, 140	
1 7-column Washington Hand Press, 175	

BRASS RULE.

We are making a specialty in this line: Column, Head, Advertising, Editorial and Fancy Dashes, Labor-Saving, Circles, Ovals and all kinds of ornamental work. Makeup and Composing Rules. Send for latest Specimen Sheets. Special figures given on large orders.

We have a large lot of wrought-iron Newspaper and Job Chases, second-hand, in first-class condition.

We have in stock every size of Body Type—from Agate to Pica—for Newspaper and Job Work, but little worn, at prices to suit purchaser. Also an endless variety of good Job and Advertising Type, which we will sell cheaper than any dealer East or West.

Parties wishing new material of any kind, we will supply at manufacturers' prices, and in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

Estimates furnished for both new and second-hand outfits. Every second-hand article guaranteed as represented.

We buy, sell and trade for all kinds of presses, type and printing material, in large or small quantities. Also, taken on consignment.

If you do not see what you want in this list, let us know what you require, and we will send figures.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

ROLL-FEED PERFECTING MACHINE,

LITHOGRAPHIC, STOP-CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION, THREE-REVOLUTION
AND SINGLE LARGE CYLINDER

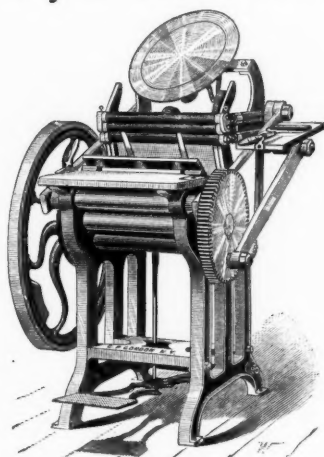
PRINTING MACHINES.

Also PAPER FOLDERS, combined with Printing Machines or separately, PAPER
DAMPENING MACHINES, STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Our Machines will embody many new and useful improvements, will be constructed of the best materials, in a
superior manner, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency and durability; in all respects we are
determined to reach the highest standards of qualities and the minimum in prices.

NOTE.—Plainfield is 40 minutes ride from New York, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot foot of Liberty St., New York.

THE New Style Gordon Press.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12,
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

C. JURGENS & BRO.

86 & 88 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO,

Electrotypers

AND

Stereotypers,

MANUFACTURERS OF

— LEADS, SLUGS, —

AND

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE.

COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Paper.

A

F. P. Elliott & Co.

P

208 & 210
Randolph Street,
Chicago.

E

Manufacturers and Dealers in all
kinds of

R

Paper.

H. HARTT, Pres. WM. T. HODGE, Secy. H. H. LATHAM, Treas.

GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery and Material,

Also

Chicago Stands and Drying Racks,
DeVos' Pat. Lead and Slug Rack,
Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture,
Reglet, Imposing Stones, Etc.

Dealers in SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Importers of

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

FACTORY:

Cor. 19th & Blackwell Sts.

OFFICE & SALESROOMS:

180 & 182 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

F. M. POWELL, Pres.

JAS. M. CONNER, Sec.

DAVID W. BRUCE, Treas.

Illinois Type Founding Co.

200 & 202 Clark St., Chicago.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Geo. Bruce's Son & Co. and James Conner's Sons,

NEW YORK.

Type of the above manufacturers delivered in Chicago free of transportation.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES AND JOB OFFICE OUTFITS

Furnished of our own manufacture.

PRINTING-PRESSES

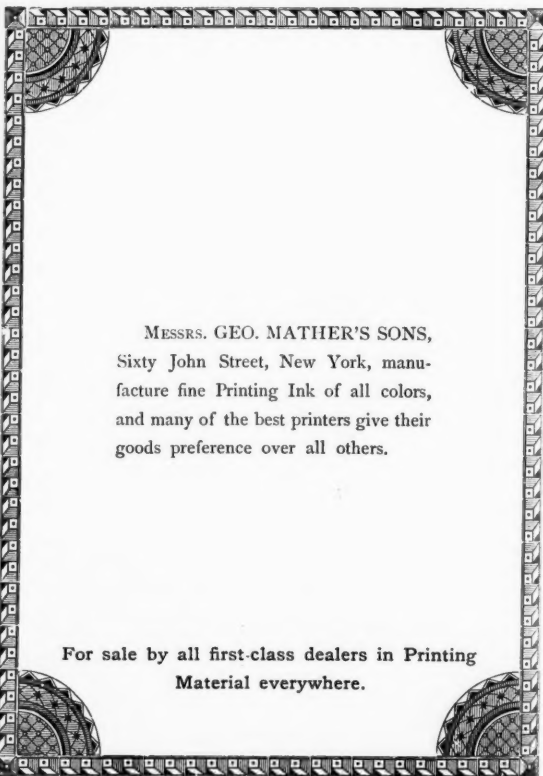
Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

Bargains in Second-Hand Machinery and Printing
Material.

1	32 x 46 Potter Cylinder, steam or hand.....	\$900
1	10 x 15 Gordon, old style.....	200
1	9 x 13 Peerless.....	195
1	8 x 12 Peerless.....	175
1	6½ x 10 Protty, steam and throw-off.....	110
1	Ruggles Card Cutter.....	15
1	30-in. Minerva Cutter.....	175
3	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in.....	30
4	Plow-Knife Paper Cutters, 28 in. iron frame.....	35
1	Plow Paper Cutter, wooden frame.....	20
1	7 x 11 Gordon, old style.....	135
1	14 x 20 Star.....	225
1	13 x 19 Globe.....	225
1	8 x 12 National Jobber.....	100
1	7 Col. Hand Press.....	175
1	8 Col. Hand Press.....	200
1	6 Col. Hand Press.....	150
1	7 Col. Army Press.....	65
1	8 x 12 Columbian Lever.....	45
1	8 x 12 Gordon, with steam throw-off.....	200

A complete Bindery for sale at a bargain.

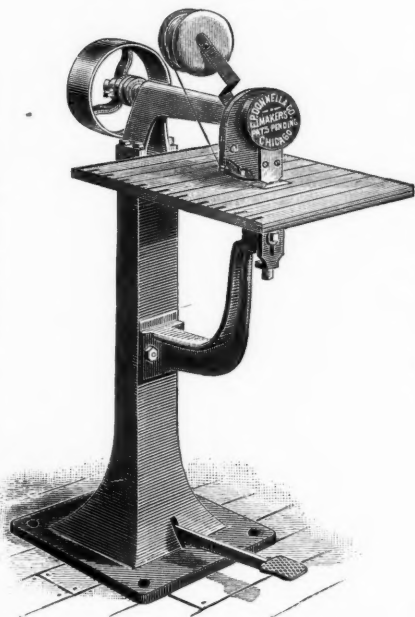
WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE?



MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS,
Sixty John Street, New York, manu-
facture fine Printing Ink of all colors,
and many of the best printers give their
goods preference over all others.

For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing
Material everywhere.

PATENTS PENDING.



The simplicity of this machine is WONDERFUL, and at the price will enable parties to have more than one for use. All iron and steel. Weight 200 pounds.

PRICE, STITCHER COMPLETE,	-	\$175.00
BEST ROUND WIRE, Per Pound,	-	25

The machine has but **seven single parts**, including the iron stand. There are **no parts to get out of order**, **no CLOGGING UP** with the staples. The machine can be stopped instantly by taking the foot off the treadle. The speed is **120 revolutions per minute**, each revolution making and driving the staple. There is hardly **ANY LIMIT** to its production, as it depends on the expertness of the operator in handling the paper. The table is raised and lowered so as to adjust for the different thicknesses of the books. There are **no other adjusting parts**. This stitcher works finely on **Calendar work**. A sheet 36 inches long can be stitched in the center. The machine has all simple cam movements and will outwear any other machine of the kind. We have also put the price of the **round wire**, which is of the very best quality in the market, at such a low price that it is less than thread.

CHICAGO, ILL.

"PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION.

PRINTERS'

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

No. 191 South Clark Street, CHICAGO.

S. P. ROUNDS, JR.

A. WAGENER.

ADAPTED TO THE

WANTS OF THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

10 Spruce Street, - NEW YORK.

Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials from hundreds of good and reliable printers from all principal places.

10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.

A detailed black and white illustration of a mechanical device, likely a hand-operated pump or press. It features a long, curved handle with a circular grip at the top. The handle is connected to a vertical shaft that passes through a series of rectangular blocks or a frame. At the bottom of the shaft, there is a small, dark, cylindrical component. To the right of the main assembly, there is a separate, smaller cylindrical component with a flared top. The entire device is mounted on a base of rectangular blocks.

*Combination Key—fits all sizes.
Expanded Quoin.*



Lever Press-Bed Key.
Fits all sizes.



Closed Ouoio.

The CONICAL SCREW QUOIN, in one substantial piece, is a combination of the three most effective principles known to mechanics, viz.: the SCREW, WEDGE and LEVER. It is perfectly simple, the most durable, the easiest handled with straight furniture or beveled sidesticks, and is indorsed by hundreds of practical men. It is the only device that can be used on any kind of wood, and is applied to a Quoin. It gives a wider bearing and expansion—a positive, direct pressure, with justification where needed; and is free from all sliding, wobbling motions known to the iron wedge. It is manufactured in four sizes, with Combination Locks. Also a Screw Press-Eed Key is furnished to lock and unlock forms next to the cylinder.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—Size	$\frac{7}{8}$	inch in width and	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in length, per doz.....	\$3 00
No. 2—Size	$\frac{3}{4}$	"	$2\frac{1}{8}$	"	2 75
No. 3—Size	$\frac{5}{8}$	"	$2\frac{1}{8}$	"	2 50
No. 4—Size	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	2	"	2 25

Combination Key, 50 cents; Plated, 75 cents. Press-Bed Key, 50 cents.

Sidestick and Quoin Combination.

Upon the same principle of the Conical Screw Quoin, the above combination is manufactured in full lengths to suit the sizes and bottoms of popular sizes, such as circulars, book pages, also to suit the sides of chases of all small jobbers. Send for prices of what may be desired.

Send for Descriptive Circulars.

M. J. HUGHES, Manufacturer,

**Stereotypers' Outfits and Conical Screw Quoins,
10 Spruce Street, NEW YORK.**

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOK, NEWS, **PAPER** WRITING, WRAPPING,

FOR

**PRINTERS,
STATIONERS,
AND PUBLISHERS.**

New Lines Just Received:

"COMMERCE" BLOTTING,
B. S. & CO. "I" TAGS,
ACME PAPER FASTENERS.

Send for Samples and Discounts.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.,
PAPER MAKERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for our 1885 Catalogue.

JAMES L. LEE, President.

PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, Sec. & Treas.

Shniedewend & Lee Co.,
Printers' Warehouse,
303-305 Dearborn St. and 46-48 Third Ave.,
CHICAGO.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan,
JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have now on hand a large and most complete stock of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, RULES, ETC., including all the latest productions of this celebrated Foundry, and hope to be favored by all the old patrons of MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, and many new ones. Promptness a special feature.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Telephone 508. P. O. Box 422.

CARTER, RICE & Co.

CORPORATION.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS,

252 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

WE CARRY A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Book, News, Cover and Manilla Papers

FINE, SUPERFINE AND ENGINE-SIZED

**FLATS, CARDS, CARD-BOARD, TAGS,
TWINE, ETC.**

In fact, every kind of Paper a Stationer or Printer has occasion to use.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF LATEST THING IN COVER PAPER.

Our "Imperial" and "Royal Antique."

CHALLENGE

Old Style Gordon Improved.



PRICES ON CARS IN CHICAGO:			
Eighth Medium,	7x11 inside Chase,		\$175 00
Eighth Medium,	8x12 " " "		200 00
Quarto Medium,	10x15 " " "		270 00
Half Medium,	13x19 " " "		375 00
Half Medium,	14x20 " " "		425 00
Boxing, \$5, \$6 and \$8. Steam Fixtures, \$15. Fountain, \$25.			

Send for circulars giving full particulars, and do not fail to give the "CHALLENGE" careful examination before making a purchase.

—MANUFACTURED BY—
SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.,
303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

2 TAYLOR BUILDING, MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR, ROOM 1, 191 S. CLARK ST.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One dollar and a half per annum in advance; for six months, Seventy-five Cents; single copies, Fifteen Cents.

To countries within the postal union, fifty cents per annum additional.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the tenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Secretary by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers throughout the West will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	TWELVE MONTHS.
One inch	\$ 4 00	\$11 00	\$ 21 00	\$ 38 50
One-eighth page	8 00	22 75	38 50	75 00
One-quarter page	12 00	34 00	65 00	115 00
One-half page	20 00	56 00	105 00	190 00
One page	35 00	90 00	170 00	325 00

The following gentlemen have authority to receive and receipt for subscriptions to THE INLAND PRINTER:

BOSTON, MASS.: Silas L. Morse, 117 Franklin street.
 BUFFALO, N. Y.: E. D. Eastabrook, 81 W. Genesee street.
 CHICAGO: Edward Langston, with J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
 DAYTON, OHIO: W. R. Eckley, 322 Washington street.
 DETROIT, MICH.: T. J. Dixon, 183 Orchard street.
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: M. A. True, 51 and 53 Lyon street.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: Fred. A. Lorenz, Carlon & Hollenbeck's Pressroom.
 JOLIET, ILL.: H. D. Hodgdon, *Daily News*.
 MEMPHIS, TENN.: H. P. Hanson, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 11.
 MILWAUKEE: W. P. Harmon, at Burdick & Armitage, Broadway.
 MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, MINN.: T. S. Clinch, *Tribune* Jobroom.
 MONTREAL: J. E. Tardiff, 11 St. Louis Hippolyte street.
 NEW YORK: Franklin A. Baxter, *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, 17 Spruce street.
 PHILADELPHIA: C. W. Miller, Rec.-Sec. Pressmen's Union, P. O. Box 269.
 PORTLAND, OR.: J. S. Helmer, 68 Montgomery street.
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.: J. L. Robinette, with Lewis & Johnston, 410 J street.
 SAN ANTONIO, TEX.: C. C. Johnson, foreman *Daily Light*.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.: W. R. Knox, 2701 Thomas street.
 TOLEDO, OHIO: Frank H. Kinninger, 149 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio.
 TORONTO, ONT.: James McDonald, with Rowell & Hutchison.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.: Henry Evans, Government Printing-Office.
 WINNIPEG, MAN.: A. Fletcher, Sec'y Typographical Union No. 191.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail of the following well known newsdealers in Chicago:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street.
 GERALD PIERCE & Co., 122 Dearborn street.

Applications for agencies will be received from responsible working printers in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1885.

PRINTERS' INK AND INTELLIGENCE.

ONE of the surest tests by which the intelligence of, and freedom possessed by a nation may be judged is the influence wielded by the press. Newspapers are the indices of the people's aspirations, status and characteristics. They reveal, as has been truly stated, the condition of society, political parties and politics, of literature, of arts and sciences, of religion and morality. The human chattel was forbidden to read or write, because the perpetuation of slavery depended in a great measure on the ignorance of the victim; and realizing that the spread of intelligence would beget inquiry, inquiry rebellion,

and rebellion freedom, every precaution was taken to exclude the entering wedge likely to lead to these results. Hog and hominy supplied the animal wants, and hoes and blue jeans were furnished in liberal profusion; but intellectual pabulum, the products of the printing-office,—the magazine, the pamphlet, or the newspaper, found no circulation in districts where even the possession of a school book was regarded as a crime. Men who could not read, and were forbidden to learn, had no more use for a paper printed in New York than for one printed in Yokohama. Yet while a simple edict of the pen opened up a new career to a long oppressed race, transformed the cowering slave into the American freeman, and removed the foulest stain from the national escutcheon, so far as the *law's sanction* was concerned, there exists even in our midst, though fortunately to a less extent than in less favored lands, another form of bondage, more baneful in its effects, because more subtle, more dangerous and far-reaching—*intellectual slavery*—which it is the mission of the press to combat and destroy.

A few days since we had the pleasure of meeting a friend who had just returned from a trip through Old Mexico, and desirous of combining pleasure with profit had during his stay endeavored to find a market for the productions of his firm, prominently identified with the printing trade. Inquiry regarding his success brought the reply: "Mexico is a poor field for any one connected with the printing business to operate in. Out of a population of eleven million, I do not think five hundred thousand readers can be found, and as a consequence the demand for printers' ink is very limited." That this is no exaggeration may be inferred when we state that the *daily press* of the City of Mexico is represented by *one* news reporter of the Spanish-speaking class, and that the newspapers go to press at 4 P.M., and are delivered the following morning. There are but six paper mills in the entire country. There is no ambition, no intelligence, no desire to excel; consequently the same primitive, unwieldy appliances which have been in vogue for the past two hundred years are still employed in mining and agricultural pursuits. Though printing on this side of the Atlantic was first done in Mexico in 1536, there was more increase last year in the number of publications in the United States than the former country can show for a century. *Ninety-two per cent of the population can neither read nor write.* Comment is unnecessary.

But let us pursue this subject a little further. The number of periodicals of all sorts published in the Russian empire, from the Baltic to the Pacific, from the Northern Sea to Turkey and Persia—scarcely equals the number published in New York alone, six hundred and twenty-seven, and is but little more than twice those issued in Philadelphia. For the fifty-two million of people in the United States there are over twelve thousand seven hundred publications, while for the hundred millions in the Czar's dominions there are six hundred and twenty-five, of which only sixty are dailies. The whole of Siberia, with its four million souls, has only two newspapers and a bi-monthly; and the city of Harkoff, with its one hundred

and twenty-six thousand inhabitants and a university, has only two dailies and two monthlies. While it takes only four thousand persons in America to support a periodical, more than forty times that number of his autocratic majesty's are required to keep alive a Russian publication. *Ninety per cent of her population, however, can neither read nor write!*

The combined annual publication products of Asia and Africa, two hundred and twenty million, in proportion to the population, is at the rate of one copy in ten years for each person, and in these only in districts under British or European control. There is not a newspaper to be found in Arabia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan or Turkestan. There are two billion eight hundred million daily, weekly and monthly journals published in America, against seven billion three hundred million copies issued in Europe. Illiteracy in India is ninety-two per cent, while in the United States it is but fourteen per cent.

In Turkey but nine daily papers and twelve other periodicals are published at Stamboul, Galata and Pera. Of the four hundred works published since 1877, with the sole exception of a pamphlet on the navy translated from the English, all are the works of French authors. In striking contrast to these figures is the record of the American book production for 1884, which shows a total of four thousand and eighty-eight works, an increase of six hundred and seven over the books issued in 1883.

Great Britain boasts of two thousand and fifty-two newspapers, of which one hundred and seventy-three are dailies, and four hundred and five of which are published in London, while the Emperor of Morocco is the only subscriber to a paper in his dominions.

New Zealand, with an enterprising, intelligent population of only half a million, supports one hundred newspapers, thirty of which are daily. In Auckland, a place of thirty thousand inhabitants, the *Star* of that city has ten thousand circulation. On the other hand, in Italy, with a population of twenty-nine million, only one million subscribe to papers, and in the city of Canton, China, containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, there is not a newspaper of any kind or character. Japan, since her intercourse with America and Europe, has made marked improvements both in the number and character of her journals. In 1875 she possessed only fifty-three, today there are over two thousand, and three of her vernacular journals, two published at Tokio and one at Kiobe, have sent special correspondents to report the proceedings of the hostilities between France and China.

In conclusion, the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, with an aggregate population of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand, boast of eighty-four daily papers, with an aggregate edition of one million six hundred and ninety-three thousand daily, being at the rate of one hundred and forty copies per annum for each person in those places. In St. Louis there is one daily copy to every four people; in New York one paper to less than two persons, and in Chicago one paper to every two inhabitants.

Figures like these tell their own tale, and cannot be

misconstrued, and we believe amply corroborate our claim that the intelligence of a nation may safely be gauged by the circulation of the press, and the influence it wields.

A QUEER INFRINGEMENT.

THE opposition or indifference manifested to the adoption of an efficient apprenticeship system, even by those most deeply interested in its enforcement, is an incongruity for which it would be difficult to present a rational excuse. Even those who favor it seem impelled to qualify their advocacy by the unwarranted admission that such a system *seems* to conflict with the freedom of the citizen and the spirit of the age. To our mind it would be equally rational to employ the same argument in referring to the home training of a child, because, what judicious parental restraint seeks to accomplish in exacting obedience to constituted authority, with all that this implies, a well regulated apprenticeship system aims to accomplish for the youth *learning* his vocation. In fact this untenable reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, could with equal propriety, be urged against the regulations of our public schools, or those enforced at West Point or Annapolis. The idea seems to be completely lost sight of, that the pupil goes to be *instructed*, and that in order to become a *proficient*, a routine in training is requisite, and that an unconditional compliance with established rules must be observed.

We must discriminate between liberty and license. How is the freedom of the citizen infringed upon by the exercise of authority, which experience has proven to be absolutely indispensable in preparatory training schools, in mental or mechanical avocations. A position which the law itself recognizes and emphasizes by declaring null and void all contracts entered into by a minor, under the control of a parent or guardian, and who is ranked as an *infant*, until his majority is attained.

What would be thought of an architect erecting a superstructure without first securing a proper *foundation*; and how can we expect the rising generation to become thorough, qualified workmen, if at the most critical period of life, when character is forming, their training, intellectual or manual, is neglected, and they are allowed to set at defiance their instructors, study their own caprices or become a law unto themselves? And this is just what thousands upon thousands are now allowed to do, the result of which will be a crop of ne'er-do-wells, with a smattering of this and a smattering of that, jacks of all trades and masters of none. There is many a boy now doing "*just as he likes*," and losing his lifetime's opportunity, because his father affects not to believe in the old-fogy anti-American (?) idea of apprenticing his son, who will live to curse his parents for such action when he comes to manhood's prime, and realizes that a blasted life lies before him, with its bitter, bitter fruit. *Tempus fugit nunquam revertitur*, and as corroborative evidence of the truth of this adage, we have too many genteel adventurers, too many leeches, too many drones in society, too many who live by their wits, simply because the false idea was inculcated that there was no need for *them*, at least, to undergo the drudgery of an apprenticeship. This idiotic,

anti-republican, smarter idea, assiduously instilled, has been the means of blasting the lives of more young men than any other with which we are acquainted. An anecdote is told of the Prince of Wales, who, when a boy, one day refused to obey the behests of his teacher or learn his lessons, under the plea, that he was going to be king of England, and to emphasize his position and prove his contempt for authority, pushed his foot through a pane of glass. After remonstrance had failed his father was made acquainted with the circumstances. Taking the youth aside, he replied: "It is true, my son, that if God spares your life, you will some day be King of England, but at present you are only a child, under tutors and governors, and must do *exactly* as you are told the same as other children. You must not put your own will in opposition to those who *know* better, and when you are a man you will realize the truth of these remarks. To emphasize this fact, I am compelled to chastise you, after which you must apologize to your teacher, and promise in future to obey his commands." It is asserted that the lesson then taught has never been forgotten, and we know a good many American parents as well as boys who can profit by this example.

It is a duty which society owes to the rising generation, a duty, too, which cannot be shirked, to insist that the further manufacture of incompetents, which are a curse to themselves, a curse to employers, and a curse to the country, should be promptly stopped. Fathers, guardians, employers, give this subject an hour's serious consideration; look at the question from a practical, common sense standpoint; and if you have any *valid* objection to urge against a system which aims to make your son, protégé or office-boy a man instead of a mouse—a proficient workman instead of a botch, an honor to his craft instead of an eye-sore, you are cordially invited to give them to the world through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE INLAND PRINTER sends its greeting to the International Typographical Union about to hold its sessions in the metropolis of the Empire State. From a personal acquaintance with many of the gentlemen elected to represent the various sections of the country, we believe its deliberations will be marked with a prudent conservatism and a sincere desire to legislate for the best interests of the craft. It is a mistaken idea, entertained by too many, that this and similar organizations are a standing menace to the welfare of the employer, and that his interests are ignored in all controversies or action taken. No body of intelligent men can afford to take such a position. Self-interest, if no nobler motive, would debar the adoption of such a suicidal line of policy. The interests of the employer and employé are indissolubly linked, and any short-sighted or aggressive plan of action, based on purely selfish motives, though accompanied with a temporary triumph, would be sure to ultimately redound to the injury of the party adopting it. That these truths are recognized we have every assurance, so that while protecting, as may rationally be expected, their own best interests, there is no

reason to assume that such action is an infringement on the rights of others.

And yet the representatives of trades unions must take higher grounds in the future than they have taken in the past. They must leave the beaten ruts and grapple with, and aid in solving the great problem of the future—the adjustment of the relations of capital to labor—unless they are prepared to enter upon a semi-barbaric chronic state of strike. These relations are changing, and will continue to change, as wealth and population increase. The labor-saving inventions, crowding in fast succession, will not down at their bidding. They have come to stay, and trades unionists must adapt themselves to circumstances, and utilize these agencies as far as possible to their own advantage instead of fighting them. Revolutions never go backward. In this age of excessive competition, individual energy or the smiles of fortune may transfer many deserving and ambitious printers to other and wider fields of influence, but the prediction, "ye have the poor always with you," stands out in bold relief. We cannot all be either employers or commanders, and it is especially to the bread-winners, the rank and file in the grand army of labor, who make their living by the sweat of their brow, that we desire to direct our remarks.

The hope of the future, so far as this large and influential class is concerned, lies in *coöperation*—coöperation in the broadest sense of the word, and certainly no country in the world affords so fruitful or promising a field for its development. What it has accomplished for the industrial classes of Great Britain it can do for those of the United States, if they will bend their energies in the right direction. They have in their own ranks the necessary skill, the practical knowledge, the material, the brains, the energy, and the ambition to make it a success. Where, then, is the bugbear, the lion in their pathway? The trouble lies with themselves. Their neglect of study, lack of self-confidence and self-respect, their failure to improve their leisure hours, their bickerings and petty jealousies have unfortunately kept them in the background and paralyzed their efforts. Still, it is never too late to mend. New opportunities are unfolding every day. They should learn by the experience of the past, and resolve to enter on a new career. Action taken in this connection by the International Typographical Union would give an impetus to the movement throughout the United States. Why, then, should it not resolve to devote a portion of the present session to devise ways and means to put it into practical operation, or, if this is deemed inadvisable, refer the subject to the several local unions for instructions, with the request that the delegates to the convention of 1886 be empowered to take definite action in the premises. Once enlist the sympathy of the craft in this movement, and the right men will soon step to the front, difficulties will disappear, and coöperative enterprises spring up in every industrial center. But time, discussion, and intelligent action is required to bring about these desirable results, while the agency to effect them, is the *dictum* of the representatives of the profession, who are about to assemble in New York. Will they prove equal to the emergency? Time will tell.

TELEGRAPHIC HEADLINES.

THE pernicious habit which too many of our daily papers, or rather their conductors, have lately adopted in regard to the sensational construction and display of their telegraphic headlines, is worthy of condemnation. We do not think it an exaggeration to state, that for the sake of gaining a little ephemeral notoriety, or hoodwinking the public, on an average, two-thirds of such headings are either grossly false, or unwarranted by the dispatches underneath, while the ignorance—dense as Egyptian darkness—evinced in their publications is simply colossal. There are few positions on a public journal that require the possession of common sense, intelligence, acquaintance with history, current events, or geographical knowledge in a more eminent degree than that of a telegraphic editor, and yet, if the rubbish which is daily presented in glaring headlines, can be accepted as an indication of qualification, our common school system must be pronounced an unmitigated failure. In fact, the evil of which we complain has become such a chronic nuisance, and the blunders so frequent and egregious, that they are an eyesore to every intelligent reader. Nor yet is this the only cause of complaint. A two or three line paragraph, often the creation of a too enterprising news monger, or which has been doctored to whet the public appetite, is blazoned to the world, and accepted as an evidence of enterprise, in flaring headlines; yet, notwithstanding the fact that the statements made therein are either arrant falsehoods, or distorted by the political or national bias of the ignoramus who dictates them, an investigation of the so-called dispatch itself will fail to afford even a justification for their publication. This is *fraud* of the grossest character. Enterprise and falsehood are not synonymous terms. Honesty is the best policy. Let us trust, at least, that these truths will be recognized ere long in quarters where ignorance and brass, if not deemed essential, at least now hold control.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS.

WE are pleased to note the vast improvement in the tenor of our state of trade reports in the present issue as compared with those which have appeared for some months past. The "stay away" advice was getting a little monotonous, though we had perfect confidence in the judgment of our correspondents. Let us hope that in the near future improving trade will warrant the more gratifying announcement: "Trade all that could be desired. Work for every printer willing to work."

Back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER are going out of print; after June 7 the numbers 1 to 6 inclusive, of Vol. II, will cost twenty-five cents each. There are only a few copies for sale.

AMONG the Chicago representatives to the International Typographical Union is Mr. Stephen McNamara, delegate from Pressman's Union No. 3, one of our most valued correspondents, whose contributions to THE INLAND PRINTER have been received with much favor by the craft in every section of the country. We feel satisfied he will reflect credit, alike, on the organization he represents and the city from which he hails.

THE CUTTER.

The cutter is a Bohemian species of the printing fraternity who gives estimates at less than cost, whose hand, like that of Ishmael, is against every man, himself included; his capital is bogus, usually represented by chattel mortgages and notes, which he is wont to dispense with profuseness, and not infrequently hugs the sweet delusion, that as Wilkins Micawber discharged his fiscal obligations to Tom Traddles with an I. O. U. so he has paid his debts with his notes and "can hold his head erect before his fellow man." The tenure of his existence is co-equal with his creditors' forbearance, and as this depends in a measure on his surroundings, it is precarious—controlled, lengthened or shortened by his aptitude in the use of gall, suavity, chicanery and deceptiveness, which largely compose his stock in trade. His personal habits have a tendency to extravagance, born of the knowledge that having nothing to loose he will be a winner anyway, albeit he proceeds to eat, drink and be merry in full cognizance of tomorrow's fate. Some of the traits of the genus cutter are versified below, for which we are indebted to the *English Stationer*.

Who opened with a burst of fame?
But closing did not do the same,
But finished up with tarnished name?
The Cutter.

Who did his work below prime cost?
Who left his traders in the frost,
And only gained when others lost?
The Cutter.

Who, in his zeal to keep afloat,
Would gladly sink his neighbor's boat,
Or slit his mother's brother's throat?
The Cutter.

Who, like the dog that crossed the pool,
Snatched at a shadow like a fool?
Who spilled his own and neighbor's gruel?
The Cutter.

Who for short season stands his ground,
And then in the *Gazette* is found
Two pence three farthings in the pound?
The Cutter.

Too thick to feel, too slow to think,
Who, in his efforts after chink,
Makes e'en an honest trade to stink?
The Cutter.

WORTH KNOWING.

To protect maps, pictures, etc., coat a plate of glass thinly and uniformly with a warm mixture of one-quarter of an ounce of ox-gall, and one quart of a solution of glue, which will form a stiff jelly on cooling. When the film is set, render it insoluble by immersion, for two or three hours, in a solution of acetate of alumina, which may be formed by dissolving one ounce each of alum and of acetate of lead in a pint of water, and decanting the clear liquid from the sulphate of lead formed. Then wash and rinse well, give it an additional thin coating of a weaker glue solution, and lay the picture, slightly but uniformly moistened, upon it, face downward; smooth out, by gentle rubbing, place in a warm room for three or four days, and remove from the glass when thoroughly dry, by cutting the film around it. The back of the picture may be coated in a similar manner, and it will then lie flat without a frame.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

BY S. W. FALLIS.

VIII.

THE "Mazarin Bible" deriving its name from the fact of a copy being discovered in the Mazarin Library at Paris, is in two volumes, folio, without date or place, but believed to have been printed at Mayence by Gutenberg and Faust, about 1450-55; contains double columns of forty-two lines each, except the first eight pages, which have forty lines, and the ninth and tenth pages forty-one lines each, in large Gothic characters. The first volume contains 324 and the second 317 leaves. It is the entire Book of Psalms, and contains a great number of letters printed in red ink. Rare as the "Mazarin Bible" is it is not among the rarest books in the world. Seven copies on vellum and twenty-one on paper are known to exist. The British Museum possesses one of each, so does the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. A Latin inscription at the end of the second volume of the copy on paper in this library has done something to fix the date of the book. The inscription is to the effect that one Henri Cremer finished the work of illuminating and binding that copy in the month of August, 1456; and it is only recently that the price of this work has risen to anything like its present height. The sale of a copy of the Mazarin Bible has now become a notable event, and that of Saturday, December 13, 1884, in London, was the most remarkable in the annals of bibliography. No such sum of money has ever been paid for any printed book whatever. For more than half a century the "Valdarfer Boccaccio" (Venice, 1471), enjoyed the proud preëminence of price; the £2,260 paid for that book in 1812 by the Marquis of Blandford, afterward the Duke of Marlborough, at the sale of the Duke of Roxburgh's books remained unequalled and unapproached in price down to the date of the Perkin's sale in 1873. It was then eclipsed twice in one day. The figure which, since the invention of printing, more than four hundred years ago, had been the highest that any man had been found to offer for any production of any press was surpassed. In one afternoon, a few book-dealers and lovers of rare and curious books gathered in a pleasant country home, and saw within a quarter of an hour two books sold for sums that were then thought to remain for another century the high-water mark of what might be called bibliomania. The books competing then with each other for the honor of the first place with the book buying world were a "Boccaccio" and a "Bible." It is not often that these two books have been bracketed together for any purpose, yet in such circumscribed circles do circumstances oftentimes run; again one Saturday it happened that next after the Bibles which were sold that afternoon, a "Boccaccio" brought more money than any other book.

The Perkins copy of the "Mazarin Bible" on paper, brought £2,690, and was bought by Mr. Quaritch, and sold by him (after a long interval for less 'tis said than the auction price) to the late Mr. Henry Huth, of whose library it is the chief ornament. The copy on vellum was bought for £3,400, by Mr. Ellis, on commission for the

late Earl of Ashburnham, and remains in the library at Ashburnham Place, out of which the present earl has sold treasures in manuscript more precious still.

During the intervening eleven years and down to Saturday, December 13, 1884, no book has been sold at auction for an equal or approximate amount; but again on this notable day a "Mazarin Bible" comes to the hammer and is knocked down for the unheard of sum of £3,900, to Mr. Quaritch. A copy was sold less than one hundred years ago for £76, others for £80 and £100 each. There is some reason to believe that the present "Syston" copy may be the one formerly owned by Mr. Hibbert and sold at his sale in 1825 for £215. If this be the case it has now, after a lapse of less than sixty years, brought more than eighteen times its former price. The "Brinley" copy (a fine one) was supplied to its late owner by Henry Stevens for £800, and was sold at his sale not long after for \$8,000, twice the cost price.

The copy of the "Mazarin Bible" sold in London, December 13, 1884, is now the high-water mark of bibliomania, and bids fair to retain the honor for some years to come, unless some more rare and curious book comes to light with a certainty of date prior to any known to exist.

Coming back to our subject proper after having deviated somewhat, to give a brief account of recent developments concerning the "Mazarin Bible," the art of wood engraving was now no longer in its cradle. Von Murr thinks that the ornamental letters for the "Psalter" of 1457 were engraved by John Meydenbach, Gutenberg's assistant, while Fischer assumes they were engraved by Gutenberg himself. There is no evidence, however, to justify the belief that Gutenberg ever did any engraving, and there is no positive information respecting the artist who did engrave the ornamental letters. The "Psalter" of 1457, printed by Faust and Scheffer, in respect to ornamental printing, is their greatest work, for they did not reach such a high degree of excellence of typographic art in any subsequent production of their press. Be the inventor of printing who he may, it surely was brought to a state of its then limited perfection by Faust and Scheffer, and their early productions remain today as proof of unsurpassed skill in ornamental printing.

It is not unusual to find manuscripts of the early part of the fifteenth century embellished with capital letters drawn in two colors. Jackson refers to a letter P drawn on vellum in red and blue ink in a manuscript apparently of the date of 1430, which so closely resembles the same letter in the "Psalter" that one might be supposed to have suggested the other.

The discovery of Pfister's tracts forms a very interesting data in historical facts. The book of "Fables" printed by Pfister at Bamberg, in 1461, of which but one copy is known to exist, belongs to the Wolfenbuttel library. It is a small folio consisting of twenty-eight leaves, and containing eighty-five fables in old German rhyme. These fables are known to have been written previous to 1330, and it is undoubtedly the earliest book printed with movable type, which is illustrated with wood cuts containing figures. It contains one hundred and one cuts. The following illustration, No. 9, is a reduced fac-simile of the

first cut as it is given by Jackson, and forms the head-piece to the first fable.

The volume described by Camus contains three different works, but Pfister's name with date 1462, appears in only one of them, the "Four Histories." As the type is the same in all, there is no doubt of the other two being printed about the same period and by the same person. It is a small folio containing one hundred and one leaves; the paper is good quality, moderately thick and white, with a water mark of an ox's head. The text is printed in large type called Missal-type, and is evidently copied from the "Mazarin Bible."



Fig. 9.

The first work is that which Heineken gives as *une Allégorie sur la Mort*. Dr. Dibdin says the title of this work is the "Allegory of Death." It is a collection of accusations preferred against death. This tract consists of twenty-four leaves. There are five wood cuts, each occupying an entire page. The object is to show that such complaints are unavailing, and instead of making them, people should employ themselves in trying to live well.

The first represents death seated on a throne. Before him is a man with a child, who appears to accuse death of robbing him of his wife, who is seen on a tomb, wrapped in a winding sheet.

In the second, death is also represented as seated on a throne, with the same persons apparently complaining against him, while a number of persons are represented as approaching sad and slow to lay down their ensigns of dignity at his feet.

In the third, there are two figures of death represented, one on foot mowing down youths and maidens with a scythe, while the other, mounted, is chasing a number of figures on horseback, at whom he is discharging his arrows.

The fourth is in two parts, one above the other. In the upper part or division, death is seated on a throne with a figure in a complaining attitude before him, similar to those in the first and second cuts. In the lower section, to the left of the cut, is seen a convent, at the gate of which are two persons in religious garb. To the right is represented a garden with a tree laden with fruit, a woman crowning an infant, and a woman and man engaged in conversation, in the space between the convent and the garden, signs are engraved, which are supposed to represent the various branches of learning and science, none of which afford any protection against death. They are treated at length in the chapter which precedes the cut.

The fifth cut represents death and the complainant before Christ, who is seated on a throne with an angel on each side of him, under a canopy studded with stars.

The text of the work is divided with thirty-four chapters, each of which is preceded with a summary, excepting the first, with their numbers printed in Roman characters. The initial of each chapter is in red and apparently done by stencil. The first chapter has neither title nor numeral, and represents the complainant's recital of his injuries. In the second, death defends himself; in the third, the complainant resumes, and again in the fourth death replies, and in this manner the work proceeds, the complainant and death speaking alternately through the thirty-two chapters. In the thirty-third, God renders his decision between the contesting parties, and after a few commonplace observations on the readiness of people to complain, pronounces sentence thus:

The complainant is condemned, and death has gained the cause. Of right, the life of every man is due to death; to earth his body, and to Us his soul.

In the thirty-fourth chapter the complainant, perceiving that he has lost his suit, proceeds to pray to God on behalf of his deceased wife. In the summary of this chapter the reader is informed that he is now about to peruse a model of prayer, and the name of the complainant is expressed in large red letters which are to be found in the chapter, and in the course of the chapter six red letters, besides the initial at the beginning, occur at the commencement of as many different sentences. These are made by stencil, while letters at the commencement of other and similar sentences are printed in black.

In the prayer the author calls the Almighty, "The Elector who determines the choice of all electors of the court of heaven and of the heavenly host." The text is in German, as used in the fifteenth century.

The second work in the volume is the histories of Joseph, Daniel, Judith and Esther, without either frontispiece or title, but each separate history commences with the words in German, "Here begins the history of —." Each history is complete in itself, and the four occupy sixty leaves, two of which about the middle of the book are blank without any apparent break in the history. The text is embellished with wood cuts, smaller in size than those in the "Complaints against Death," each cut occupying the space of but eleven lines on the page, which contains twenty-eight lines. There are sixty-one cuts in the work, but only fifty-five different subjects, four being printed twice each, and one three times. No very great skill is displayed in either the conception, drawing or engraving of these cuts, and all of them in the "Four Histories" are coarsely colored.

Camus especially announces this work as "a book printed at Bamberg in 1462, as it contains date, place and printer's name. In the book of "Fables" printed with the same type at Bamberg, 1461, Pfister's name does not appear. The lines in the text of the "Four Histories" run continuously as in prose, occupying the full width of the page, the end of each verse being marked with a point, and the first word of the succeeding one begins with a capital.

(To be continued.)

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

R. R. McCabe & Co., 68 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARDS (Plain and Fancy).

J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston and New York; Western branch, 156 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 155-157 Dearborn street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY AND FOLDING MACHINES.

Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Chase Thorn, "Pioneer-Press" Building, 78 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Randolph & Co., 16 Murray street, New York. Wood engraving of superior quality. Engravers for the reports of the U. S. Government.

Vandercook & Co., State and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill. Photo and wood engravers.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Hand-fed and Attaching Newspaper Folder, Combination Folders, Special Folders, Insetting Folders, Book Folders and Covering Machines.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York.

C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 193 South Clark street, Chicago.

Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25-27 Rose street, New York; 56 Franklin street, Chicago.

Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago; Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.

LETTER FILES AND FILE GOODS.

The Globe Files Co., Cincinnati. All kinds of filing appliances.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

A. Zeese & Co., 155-157 Dearborn street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago; Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manilla, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.

Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

F. O. Sawyer & Co., 301-303 North Second street, St. Louis.

Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Graham Paper Co., 217-219 North Main street, St. Louis.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

St. Louis Paper Co., 703, 705, 707, 709 Locust street, St. Louis. (Send for packet catalogue.)

W. H. Parsons & Co., 66 and 68 Duane street, New York; 6 Dwight street, Holyoke, Mass.; Chicago office, 148 La Salle street, C. M. Davis, agent.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Snider & Holmes, 214 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.

Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 85-87 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.

Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Dealer in roller composition and printers' supplies.

F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc.

R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

A. J. Cox & Co., 144 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition in bulk a specialty.

J. H. Osgood & Co., 3 Bath street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Samuel Bingham's Son, 200 Clark street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.

STEREOTYPE MACHINERY.

R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Illinois Type-Founding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Type Founders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

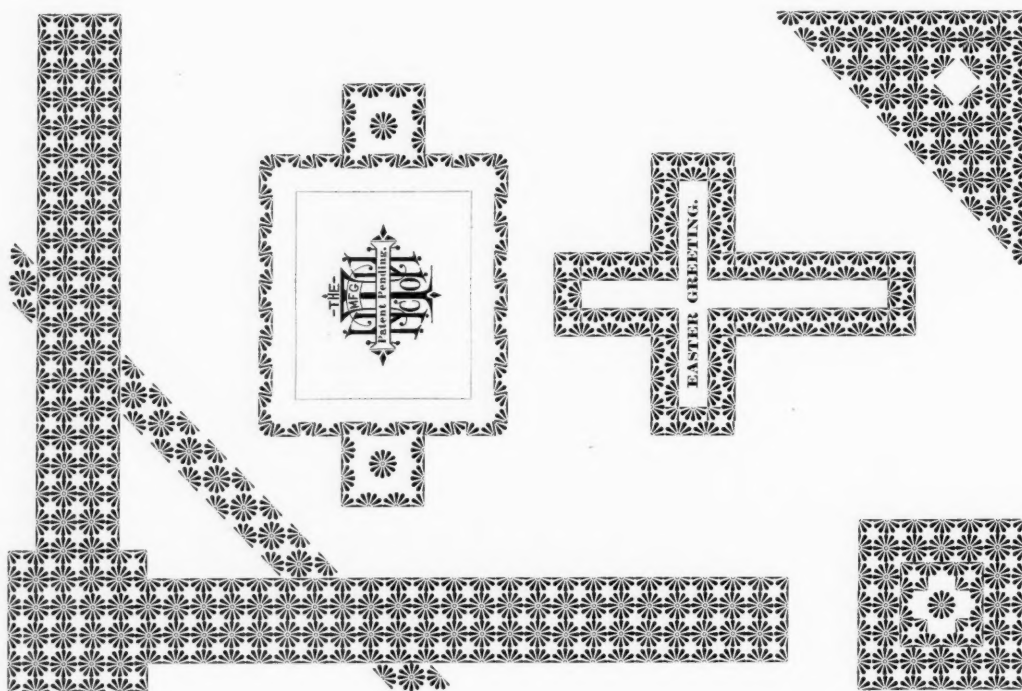
Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.

The Union Type-Foundry, 54-56 Franklin street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.

WOOD TYPE.

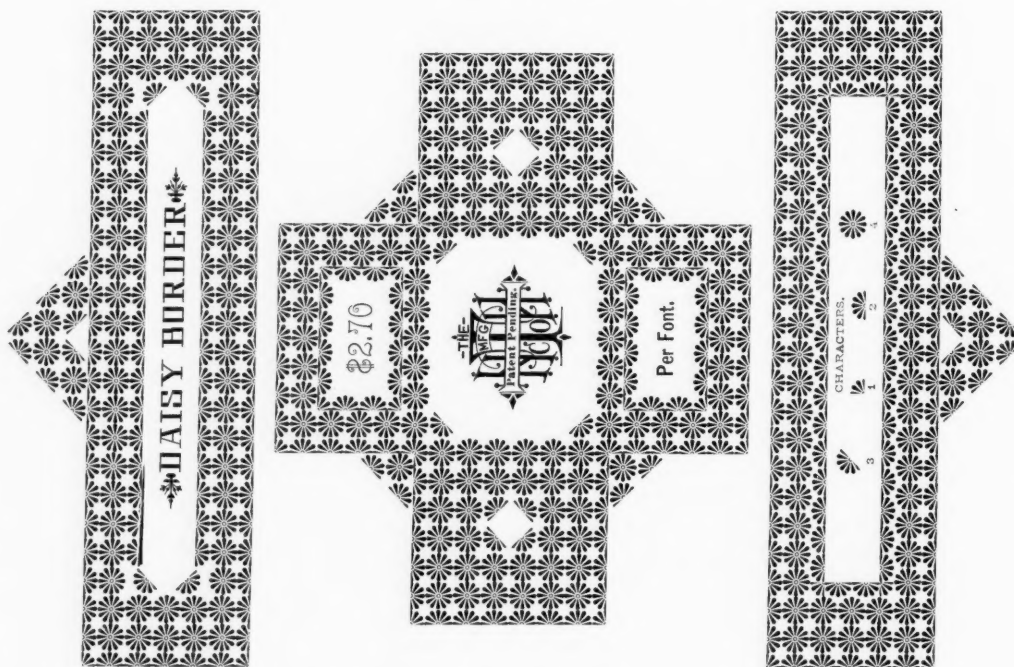
Hamilton & Katz, Two Rivers, Wis., Manufacturers of Holly-Wood Type, Borders and Reglets.

The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.

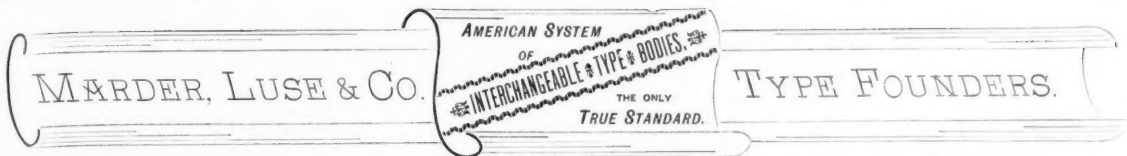


SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Gleveland Type Foundry,
Gleveland, Ohio.



SPECIMEN BOOKS OF NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.



Ladies Hand Script, No. 2.



AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

Card Fonts, 6A, 16a, \$3.75

GREAT PRIMER.

Job Fonts, 10A, 75a, \$10.75

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank, of Bloomington, Illinois

Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$755,000

*Transact a General Banking business. Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and
Banks received. Collections throughout the United States*

National State and County Bonds on hand. Commission Orders filled

Exchange drawn on England, Scotland, Ireland

Card Fonts, 4A, 12a, \$4.50

DOUBLE PICA.

Job Fonts, 8A, 50a, \$12.55

Buckingham, Struthers, Lyons & Co.

Invite inspection of their Large and Varied stock of Art Goods

Unequalled Assortment of Fine and Curious Pieces

Complete in Every Department

Modern and Antique Cabinet Work, Marbles, Bronzes, Etc.

158 and 160 Yonge Street, San Francisco

Card Fonts, 3A, 8a, \$4.75

DOUBLE COLUMBIAN.

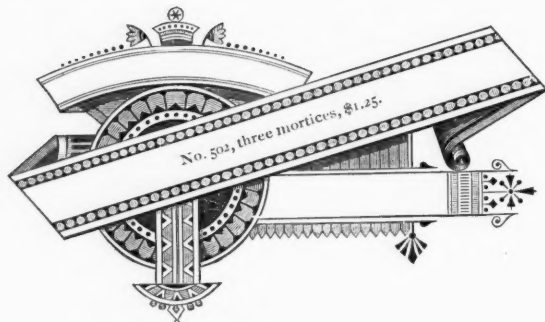
Job Fonts, 5A, 25a, \$10.80

(Incorporated 1835.)

Erie & Ontario Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

Accumulated Capital, \$800,000.

Hazardous Risks taken at Lowest Premiums



No. 300 \$1.50



No. 303 30cts.



No. 304 40cts.



No. 382 75cts.



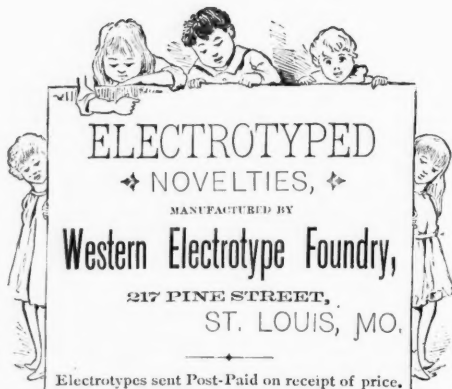
No. 322 \$1.00



No. 246 50 cts.



No. 305 50cts.



No. 505, morticed, 75 cts.



No. 271 15 cts



No. 307 50cts.



No. 351 50cts.



No. 324 \$1.00



No. 300 50cts.



No. 380, 60cts.



No. 383 50cts.



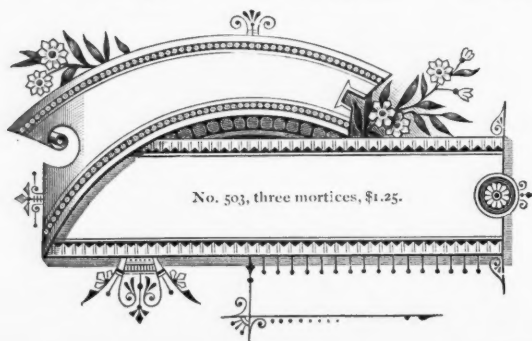
No. 238 60cts.



No. 323 50cts.



No. 321 60cts.



ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES

John Hastings
President

A. R. Hart
Manager

**Photo
Engraving Co.**

67 & 71 PARK PLACE
New York

The advertisement is enclosed in a rectangular border. At the top, a decorative horizontal bar with ornate scrollwork and circular motifs contains the text "ENGRAVING for all PURPOSES" in a stylized, serif font. Below this, a central illustration shows a woman's profile facing right. She has voluminous, curly hair and is wearing a high-collared, patterned garment. To the left of her head, the text "John Hastings President" is written in a cursive script. To the right, "A. R. Hart Manager" is written in a similar script. Overlaid on the lower part of the woman's image is the company name "Photo Engraving Co." in a large, bold, blackletter-style font. Below the company name, the address "67 & 71 PARK PLACE" is printed in a smaller, sans-serif font, followed by "New York" in a larger, bold, sans-serif font. The entire advertisement is framed by a decorative border at the bottom consisting of a series of small circles.



Engraved by Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

WOOD CUT REPRODUCTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM C. B. COTTRELL.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, April 29, 1885.

In the April number of your valuable publication, we notice a communication from Mr. C. Potter, Jr., referring to a description in your March number, of "A certain down-east press works," and characterizing it as untruthful. The reference is obviously to us.

We regret that Mr. Potter should have been so greatly displeased with our brief reference to him, as we certainly meant no discourtesy.

In giving a history of the rise and progress of our business, we adhered strictly to the truth, and therefore of necessity were obliged to assign Mr. Potter an appropriate place in our narrative.

We see nothing in this part of his career of which he need feel ashamed; if at this period his achievements were less brilliant than he could have desired, why the fault is not ours, and his quarrel is not with us, but with the facts.

In conclusion, we beg leave to say that Mr. Potter has been a little hasty in his assertions, as we spoke by the record, and he knows, also, that the statements contained in the description referred to above are scrupulously correct.

Yours truly,

C. B. COTTRELL, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons.

FROM OTTUMWA.

To the Editor: OTTUMWA, Iowa, May 5, 1885.

McClellan Bros. have added a new Campbell pony cylinder to their job and bookoffice.

THE *Saturday Press* (Riley & Jones) put in a complete job department this week.

Table Talk is the caption of a new tri-weekly society paper, which appears today, edited and published by Herbert Brown, who will make it run if there is a possibility.

No. 73.

FROM "THE HUB."

To the Editor: BOSTON, April 17, 1885.

The Boston news in THE INLAND PRINTER of late has been confined to a single item reading "business dull; printers stay away," etc., which must be very encouraging news for some eastern printer sojourning in the far West, and who desires to return to his old haunts, but is kept back by the above notice. At the same time it is a fact, that business has been very dull the entire winter with all printers, except those securing the state printing. The more the wise men in the State House wrangle among themselves, the better it is for the printers at the foot of Beacon Hill, and this conclusively proves that the legislature is of some use.

A few weeks ago the compositors employed in C. J. Peters' establishment struck against a reduction to 30 cents per thousand for bookwork, the scale being 38 cents. The matter is still unsettled.

A list of strikes in Boston would be incomplete without the case of the *Post*. Several times the union printers have succeeded in placing enough of their number in that office to justify a strike, but as yet have failed to bring it to terms. One consolation they have, however, it is the poorest appearing paper, typographically, in the city.

Not long ago there appeared in a morning paper an advertisement for twelve book compositors—women only, and steady situations guaranteed—signed by a well known firm. Many think it is only a move toward a cheap labor system of bookwork. In the bookoffices the majority of the compositors are women who receive but 30 cents per thousand, but are given the best matter, thus enabling them to earn as much as a union man at 38 cents, much to the latter's disgust.

Mr. Alfred Mudge, of the firm of Alfred Mudge & Son, printers, died last week at the age of fifty-two years. The funeral was attended by a large delegation of employes, who also presented a handsome floral tribute. Mr. Mudge was a son of the founder of the firm, which occu-

ped quarters on School street for fifty years before removing to their present location.

Newspaper work continues fair, the leading morning dailies, the *Globe* and *Herald*, paying, I understand, 42 and 45 cents respectively, though the scale is but 40 cents. Jobwork is picking up, but still there is plenty of room for improvement. Wages are from \$15 to \$18.

Well, wishing THE INLAND PRINTER a long and successful career I remain,

E.

APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: RIDGETOWN, Ont., April 25, 1885.

I have read many journals relative to the craft, and in very few have I seen a word on the above subject. Some thoughts suggest themselves to me on this point which may, perhaps, draw out the ideas of those who are more experienced in the business than myself; and thus enlighten many a printer on what he now considers a tough question. Although a Canadian printer, I admire the English system of indenturing an apprentice, for this reason: A boy will, in England, indenture himself, for, say four, five, or six years, as the case may be. At the end of his apprenticeship he comes out, in nine cases out of ten, a good workman, that is, if nature ever intended him to be a printer. On the other hand a boy in Canada or the United States is put to a trade; he remains just as long as the trade comes up to his ideas, or possibly until he is asked to do some job which he considers beneath his dignity, and then he goes home and tells father or mother that he does not like the business, and wants to quit. If he happens to be the son of moderately well-to-do parents, he is generally allowed to stop at home, until he gets the fever for a trade again, and goes off and plays the same game with some other tradesman. Very often, however, a boy will work at the business for say six months, a year or perhaps two years. During this time his employer has been paying him fair wages, and giving him a good "show" at the trade. If he has been at the case most of the time, he soon becomes a fair compositor, or, possibly is able to set a sixteen-sheet dodger, and he at once becomes imbued with the idea that he is a journeyman, and strikes out, palming himself off as such. In most cases he puts in the rest of his days a "rat." There is not the slightest doubt that this class in all trades tends to lower the wages of men who have served an honest apprenticeship, with credit to themselves and pleasure and profit to their employers. I have known master printers to hire this class of men because they could get them for a dollar or so a week less than they would have to pay a good mechanic. This is not justice, nevertheless, it is a fact. City printers, the majority of whom are union men, are not pestered with this nuisance to the extent that printers in country towns are, where the union is entirely a dead letter, at all events, such is the case in Canada. Some will no doubt say, the indenturing system is not in accordance with our views of liberty. True to a certain extent, but of two evils I believe we should choose the lesser. Is it not better to compel a boy to learn his trade fairly and squarely, than to fill the country with a lot of botch workmen? I do not believe the English indenturing system to be perfect by any means, as it allows the employer too many advantages over the apprentice, but we should not condemn it entirely on this account. Can we not have a system which will make matters equally just for employer and employé?

CANADIAN.

[We refer our correspondent to Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of vol. I of THE INLAND PRINTER, wherein we treated rather extensively "The Need of an Apprenticeship System."—EDITOR.]

T. S. ARTHUR'S ADVICE.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, May 6, 1885.

The following extracts are from an until now unpublished letter written in 1858, by the late lamented T. S. Arthur, to a young Chicago journalist, who, having met with a few of the discouragements incident to youth and inexperience in the work he had entered upon, had applied to the even then celebrated temperance writer for counsel as to the advisability of his adopting literature as a permanent means of support, either east or west. The advice, based on the great author's own experience, not only refers in many respects to literary aspirants of

the present day, but will serve to illustrate how much can be accomplished at any pursuit, by energy and perseverance, even under the greatest difficulties, such as the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" was constantly beset with for years before he succeeded in making a success of his chosen profession.

"I cannot but feel a natural regret for the adverse advents that have met you in the morning of life. But these are the merciful dispensations which are given to stir the true, earnest, rigorous manhood within us. They do not fall upon us by accident; they are not the dark dealings of Fate. The hand that raises obstructions in our path, that we may gain strength and higher wisdom in the effort to overcome, is at the same time smoothing and making flowery a way for us in the far beyond. * * * I can only say, be on the alert and ready for any work that may come to hand—and shun despondency. Do today the work that today may present, feeling confident that tomorrow will have its work also. If the work you desire is not presented, find some work, rather than be idle. Polish your style; add something to your store of articles, and it will come out that this will all be to profit. I would, in all sincerity advise you, as I would all other young men starting in life, to seek some more permanent means of support than literature. This is always uncertain, laborious and unnerving. When I came to Philadelphia sixteen years ago, with a wife and three children, I accepted a clerkship at ten dollars a week, and wrote at night and before breakfast in the morning to get an addition to this income and secure comforts for my family. Three evenings in the week I attended lectures and reported from memory for a daily paper at two dollars a lecture. And so I went on—never idle and always seeking for something to fill up whatever time I might have. In consequence, I have always had as much and more than I could do. Work and thought gave me endurance and skill; and now (1858), besides my literary employment, I have the entire business correspondence of a large manufacturing establishment to attend to daily. * * * But I meant not to speak of myself, except to give you hope and confidence. You are in a large city (Chicago), one of the most flourishing in the West. Try, if possible, to get into its business movement, at something better than literature for a standby."

To those who may have a curiosity to know to what use the young man in question put the foregoing advice, I can say that it apparently gave him the desired hope and confidence, for literature continued to be the study of his life; and, although he has made no great mark in the world of letters under his own name, he has commanded for years the highest salaries paid in this country to journalists, and has been connected editorially with many of the leading American newspapers east and west, in 1865 having charge of the city department of the New York *Herald*, under Bennett, Sr.; Frederic Hudson, managing editor. This is given merely as additional illustration of the powers of perseverance even at authorship.

FRANK B. WHIPPLE.

ENGLAND.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

LONDON, March 28, 1885.

Trade here is, on the whole, in a fair condition; but so fluctuating is it in some quarters, that it is rather difficult to speak with any certainty. Reports from Scotland are to the effect that a great deal of stagnation prevails in the principal towns; and as regards Ireland, affairs are even worse.

One thing, however, we congratulate ourselves upon. Never before has the London Society of Compositors been in such a prosperous and healthy condition as it is at the present time. With a membership of nearly 6,200, and its finances as sound as one could wish, things promise well for this, the largest printing-trade society in the United Kingdom.

But there are grumblers and demurrers in every trade. Speaking of the above reminds me of "things terrible" said about the L. S. C. They have either been non-society or ex-society hands who have repeatedly declared within my hearing that "the Society is rotten to the core"; "has so many 'hangers-on', subsisting upon the funds, etc."

There is a good deal of bitter talk among compositors, and others connected with the trade, just now, relative to the beheading of the

two compositors at Haale, Germany, on February 7. The majority of the first mentioned class are, it is almost needless to state, thorough-paced radicals and democrats; therefore no surprise can be felt at their entire sympathy with the two compositors, and with the wife and children of one of them—the other being single; also the hearty denunciation of the despots who govern those parts of the world.

It is not a pleasant thing for a young man going along a crowded thoroughfare with eight or twelve pages of type to be run into and upset by a badly-driven omnibus or railway van. Yet sights such as this are not at all infrequent in the London streets. No less than four such disasters did I see last week in the most crowded of our streets, the amount of damage done altogether being, in my opinion, scarcely coverable by £20.

Readers of the *Printers' Register* will not have failed to notice the very interesting reply of Herr Goebel to Mr. ("Caxton") Blades, regarding the invention of the steam press. The first named, a foreigner, in an answer to the latter which is peculiarly bold, clear, and with comparatively, considering the nationality of the writer, few mistakes, disputes the Englishman's assertion that Koenig's methods of obtaining impressions by the screw and platen were a mistake, and in support of his statement gives details and instances of what Koenig's machine did well and successfully perform.

The writer then goes on to state in his long letter (which is continued to the April issue) the severe trials and hardships endured by the industrious inventor, his connection, as regards the consummation of the steam printing-press, with the *Times*, and is especially hard on Mr. Bensley for his behavior to the German. Many other interesting items are stated regarding the onward career of the latter, but it is unnecessary to reproduce them here. One sentence, though, calls for correction. Toward the end, the words occur: "In 1830 the French Revolution caused the pressmen to break the machines in Paris and elsewhere." Now, the pressmen no more destroyed them than would a master printer wilfully destroy his own property; it was some mercenaries, by the order of the Prefect of Police, who broke into and smashed the presses found in these offices, from whence there had been issued that many newspapers without the sanction of government.

That large and attractive place, the South Kensington Museum, in the Patent Department, contains but two items of interest to the printing fraternity—what purports to be the identical hand press used by Franklin, an honored-old-aged-looking affair, placed there by Mr. Wyman, of the firm of Wyman & Sons, printers, publishers, etc., and a type-writer of modern make. With respect to the latter I am of opinion that a more complicated looking—it is nothing but a mass of tortuous and difficult mechanism—machine could not be found. One of the trade journals is right in speaking of it as "a perfect eyesore."

While penning these lines the result of the University Boat Race has just been made known in the composing-room, and I now hear nothing but the grumblings of those who have wagered and lost (to whose wives, alas! I know it means but little food during the coming week), the laughter and jollity of the winners, mingled with the din and whirr of machinery.

W. K.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor:

EDINBURGH, March 25, 1885.

Trade in this city has gradually improved since the new year set in, and at present the signs of the times are that it will continue for a short time yet, although there are still a few signing the Association out-of-work book. There is one office, at least, where the machine department has had to resort to overtime to overtake the work, notwithstanding the fact that quite recently a new double-cylinder machine was introduced into the office.

I have to record an event which I have no doubt will be of interest to a great many printers in the United States, and who may be readers of your journal. I refer to the jubilee of Mr. Thomas McAlpin. On the 16th of March, Mr. McAlpin completed fifty years' continuous service in the employment of Messrs. Neill & Co., printers to her majesty's stationery office, and the Messrs. Fraser (the present partners of the firm), to celebrate the event, entertained the staff of the office,

numbering thirty gentlemen, to dinner, in the Ship Hotel, on Saturday, 21st instant.

Alexander Fraser, Esq., occupied the chair, and Patrick Neill Fraser, Esq., the croupier's chair. After the company had done justice to the good things set before them, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given and responded to, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Mr. McAlpin," and paid a high tribute to Mr. McAlpin, as regards the manner in which he had conducted himself during the long period he had been in the employment of the firm, and in the various positions which he had filled during that time, as overseer, storekeeper and, latterly, as press reviser; also, as to the preparing estimates and checking of the caseroom bills, which he had done for many years. He also remarked that they had always found him straightforward and never afraid, whenever a question arose between employer and employé, whichever side he took, to speak out his mind fearlessly, and was always able to give good reasons for so doing. The chairman concluded by presenting Mr. McAlpin with a handsome marble timepiece, with suitable inscription, as a memento of the event.

Mr. McAlpin, in his reply, and several of the speakers, in the course of the evening, referred to the great age of the firm and to the various national and other works which had emanated from the office. The firm was established in the year 1749 by Messrs. Hamilton, Balfour and Neill, and the late Dr. Patrick Neill, who so long carried on the business, was a son of one of the founders. The firm is therefore about half a century older than any other printing firm in the city, and is supposed to be the oldest printing establishment in Scotland. It was remarked that in 1802 there were 37 printing-offices in the city, and out of that number there were only 8 in existence at the present day. In 1835, when Mr. McAlpin started his apprenticeship, the firm had introduced their first machine, which is still working on the premises, being, like many an old horse, allowed to work itself out, and while, at that time, the number in the employment of the firm was 52, the number at present was 269. One of the first apprentices of the firm was the well known William Smellie, to whom is due the credit of drawing up the first piece scale of prices for composition in Edinburgh, and who was the first editor of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," a work which is very intimately connected with the history of the firm, as they have either printed or assisted in printing every edition of that work, including the present, of which there is both an English and an American edition.

Altogether, a very enjoyable evening was spent, which wound up by the company singing "Auld Lang Syne," and cheers for the chairman and croupier, both of whom stayed to the finish.

I may also mention that while Mr. McAlpin was thus entertained by the firm, the employés were not unmindful of him. A subscription had been got up on Friday evening, the 20th instant, and he was presented by the manager, in name of the employés, with a handsome electro-plate tea and coffee service, and also with a splendid bouquet of flowers to Mrs. McAlpin by one of the young ladies of the establishment.

In concluding this note, I must congratulate the printers of Chicago upon their having such an interesting, practical journal in their midst, and trusting that it may increase in circulation and interest is the wish of

Yours truly,

W. F.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., printing-press manufacturers, have had a special machine for cutting-racks built by one of the most skillful machine tool makers in this country. It has been rejected, because of an inaccuracy of one one-thousandth of an inch in the division, or spacing of the rack. Changes are now being made which entirely overcome that difficulty. It will then be the only correct automatic rack cutter in the world. It is required to cut racks 120 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, working three cutters at the same time, and entirely automatic in all its movements, cutting 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 diameter pitch. A machine, such as above described, is much wanted. The maker, John J. Grant, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., is to be congratulated on having the courage to undertake such a contract, and Messrs. Walter Scott & Co. for having faith in his ability to produce it; thus giving to the world a machine capable of producing, automatically, a perfect cut rack, a feat which has not, so far as we are aware, yet been accomplished.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. G., writing from Dillsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 20, asks: "Will you give me the location of the nearest typographical union and the cost of admission?"

Answer.—Write to Mr. John Wagner, Philadelphia, state deputy for Pennsylvania, and he will give you the necessary information.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Fall River, Massachusetts, inquires: "Will THE INLAND PRINTER tell me how to make small tint blocks quick and cheap?"

Answer.—A contributor, writing from Fredonia, Kansas, under date of January 25, 1885, says: "I make tint blocks by taking a nice piece of pine, gluing on two thicknesses of wood-pulp board, and a surface sheet of good, heavy flat cap. On this the desired design is marked out, and a sharp pocket knife may then be used to cut out the white parts, cutting through to the wood." This plan is both *simple* and *cheap*.

ANSWER TO C. F. L., Lake Linden, Michigan. It is a very delicate thing to advise any young man in your position. Chicago is at present overcrowded with printers, and it will probably be uphill work for you to obtain a situation even if you come. Still if you are determined to learn the *job printing* business, and have no opportunity to do so where you are—are willing to bide your time, and have money to enable you to do so—you will no doubt eventually find some employer who will be glad to obtain the services of an apprentice who is anxious to succeed, and who "neither smokes nor drinks."

A CORRESPONDENT in Osage City, Kansas, under date of April 18, writes as follows: A few days ago a question arose in the *Free Press* office about the proper formation of the plural possessive of the abbreviation "Co." Will you kindly give it in the next INLAND PRINTER?

2. I notice the statement in your magazine that it is now considered best to print paper dry, rather than wet. Does this apply to ordinary news printing, or unsized and uncalendered paper, or only to paper that is sized and calendered?

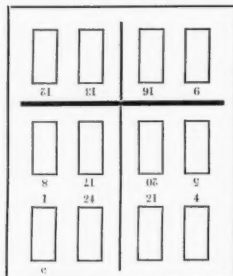
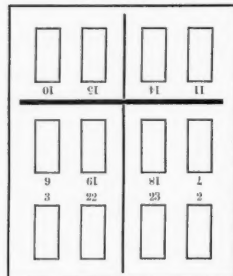
Answer.—1. "Cos" is correct. 2. There is not a pressroom in Chicago, where first-class work is turned out, in which a wetting-trough is used.

E. J. L., of Norwalk, Ohio, asks: Can you give me a little information regarding the electricity from belts in the pressroom, making the sheets stick together so closely as to "offset," and yet showing gray pages, and a remedy for it? I have a great deal of trouble from offsets, when no dry sheets are used, even by using quick-drying ink, and I can account for it in no other way than the electricity, as it is impossible to move the sheets on the delivery table after the fly leaves them. If you will answer this question, you will put me under obligations.

Answer.—This question is much more easily asked than answered. There are occasions, when the atmosphere is charged with electricity, that it is well nigh impossible to provide a remedy. One of the simplest methods is to take a ream of paper, jog it up loosely, and permit the air to pass through every sheet. But the same method will have to be employed when the second side is printed, because the paper will be re-charged. The primary cause is its passage through the calender rolls in the paper mill. A few years ago the war department sent an officer to the government printing-office to devise a means to remove the difficulty, and after spending several months in experimenting, suggested the use of *heat* and *water*, the very agencies the pressmen themselves had been using. The *Scientific American* recommends the following: "The most effective remedy is to produce a damp atmosphere in the room or shop. This may be done by thoroughly wetting the floor with water. In the printing-rooms of the *Scientific American* it is found that sponges saturated with water, and placed on the fly-table serve a good purpose, and our printer has proposed to use pans of water having perforated covers, for the same purpose." Of course the wetting of the floor must be done frequently as well as thoroughly as the water soon dries up.

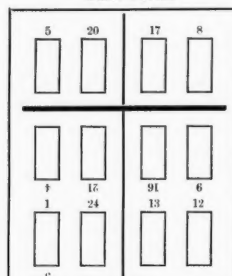
A CABLE dispatch has been received at New York, stating that an inspector of rags has been appointed at Leghorn, but without giving any further details.

IMPOSITION.

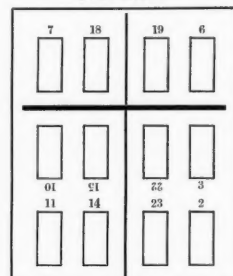
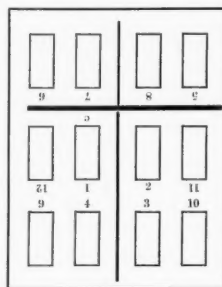
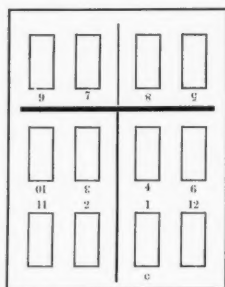
OUTER FORM OF A SHEET
OF TWELVES.INNER FORM OF A SHEET
OF TWELVES.

A SHEET OF TWELVES WITHOUT CUTTING.

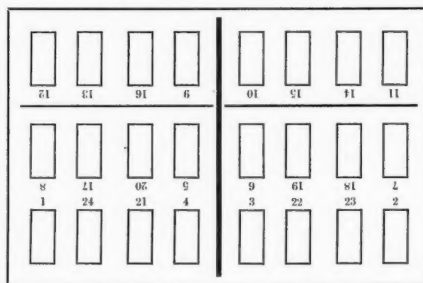
Outer Form.



Inner Form.

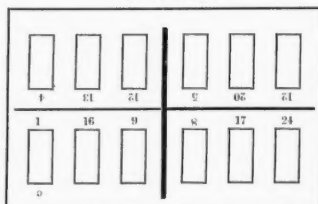
DIFFERENT METHODS OF IMPOSING HALF-SHEETS OF TWELVE FROM
THE CENTER.

A HALF-SHEET OF TWENTY-FOURS.

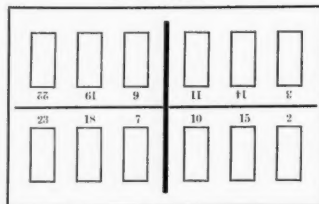


A SHEET OF LONG TWELVES.

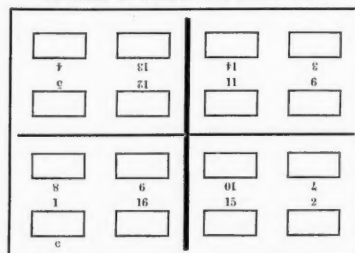
Outer Form.



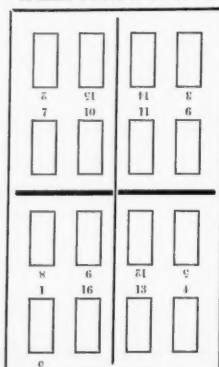
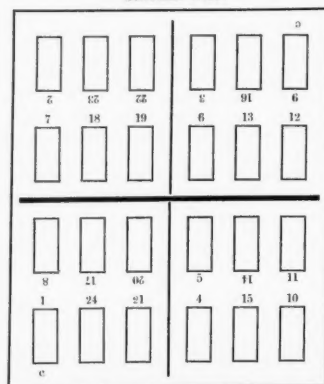
Inner Form.



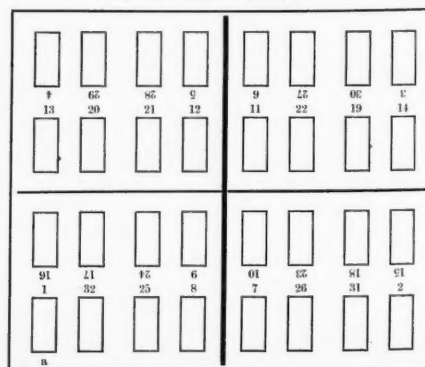
A SHEET OF OCTAVO THE BROAD WAY.



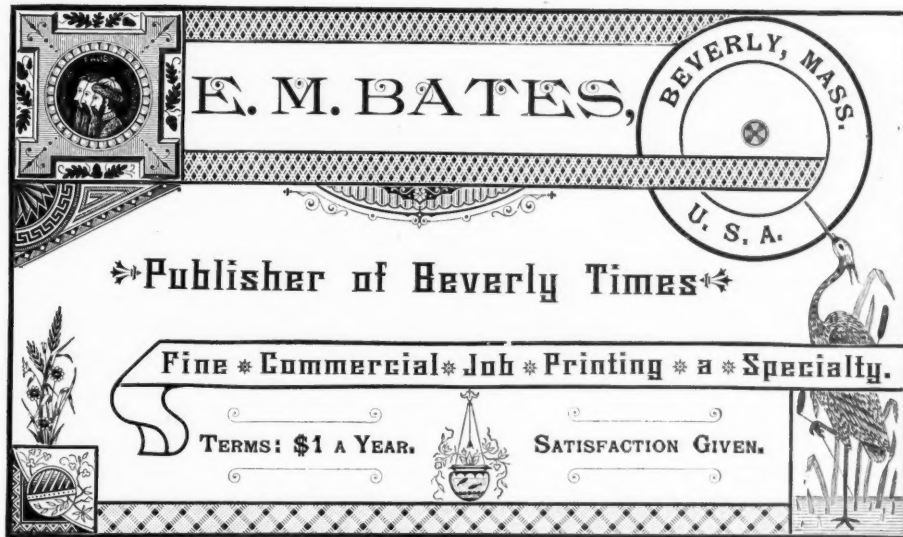
A HALF-SHEET OF SIXTEENS.

A HALF-SHEET OF TWENTY-FOURS THE
SIXTEEN-WAY.

A HALF-SHEET OF THIRTY-TWOS.



SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



E. M. BATES,

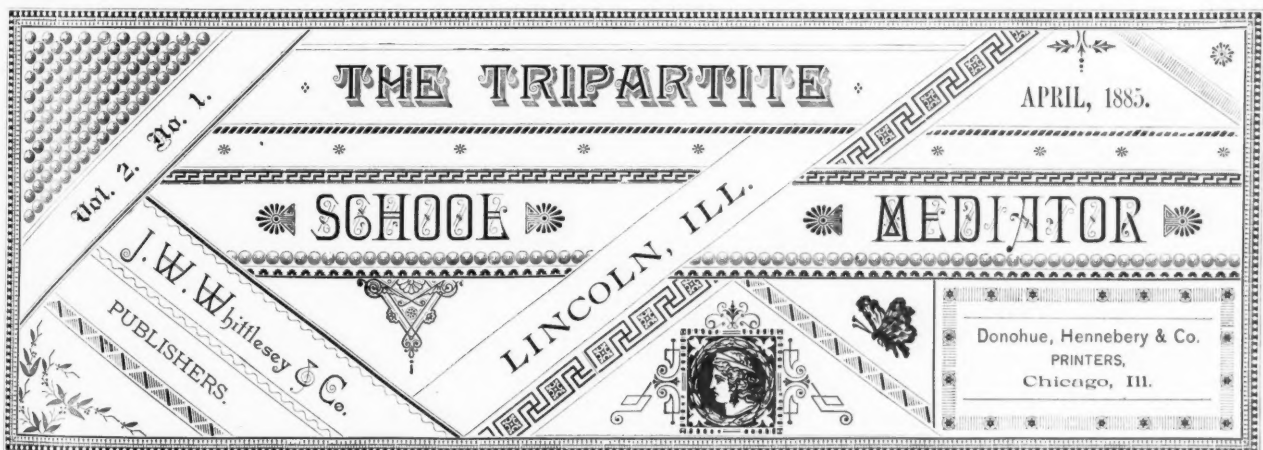
BEVERLY, MASS.
U. S. A.

✦ Publisher of Beverly Times ✦

Fine * Commercial * Job * Printing * a * Specialty.

TERMS: \$1 A YEAR. SATISFACTION GIVEN.

GEO. A. MOORE, COMPOSITOR.



Vol. 2. No. 1.

THE TRIPARTITE

APRIL, 1885.

SCHOOL

MEDIATOR

LINCOLN, ILL.

J. W. W. Littlesey & Co.
PUBLISHERS.

Donohue, Hennebery & Co.
PRINTERS,
Chicago, Ill.

R. F. HERRING, COMPOSITOR.

SOLILOQUY OF THE OLD SCISSORS.

I am lying at rest in the sanctum tonight—
The place is deserted and still—
To my right lie exchanges and manuscript white,
To my left are the ink and the quill—
Yes, the quill, for my master's old-fashioned and quaint,
And refuses to write with a pen;
He insists that old Franklin, the editor saint,
Used a quill, and he'll imitate Ben.

I love the old fellow—together for years
We have managed the *Farmer's Gazette*,
And although I am old, I'm his favorite shears,
And can crowd the compositors yet.
But my duties are rather too heavy, I think,
And I oftentimes envy the quill
As it lazily leans with its nibs in the ink,
While I'm slashing away with a will.

But when I was new—I remember it well,
Though a score of long years have gone by—
The heaviest share of the editing fell
On the quill, and I think with a sigh
Of the days when I'd scissor an extract or two,
From a neighboring editor's leader,
Then laugh in my sleeve at the quill as it flew
In behalf of the general reader.

I'm being paid off for my merriment then,
For my master is wrinkled and gray,
And seldom lays hold on his primitive pen
Except when he wishes to say,
"We are needing some money to run this machine,
And subscribers will please to remit;"
Or, "That last load of wood that Jones brought us was green,
And so knotty it couldn't be split."

He is nervous and deaf, and is getting quite blind,
(Though he hates to acknowledge the latter),
And I'm sorry to say it's a puzzle to find
Head or tail to the most of his matter.
The compositors plague him whenever they see
The result of a luckless endeavor,
But the darling old rascal just lays it to me,
And I make no remonstrance whatever.

Yes, I shoulder the blame—very little I care
For the jolly compositors' jest,
For I think of a head with the silvery hair
That will soon, very soon, be at rest.
He has labored full long for the true and the good
'Mid the manifold troubles that irk us,
His only emolument, raiment and food,
And—a pass, now and then, to the circus.

Heigho! from the past comes a memory bright
Of a lass with the freshness of clover,
Who used me to clip from her tresses one night
A memorial lock for her lover.
That dear little lock is still glossy and brown,
But the lass is much older and fatter,
And the youth—he's an editor here in the town—
I'm employed on the staff of the latter.

I am lying at rest in the sanctum tonight—
The place is deserted and still—
The stars are abroad and the moon is in sight
Through the trees on the brow of the hill;
Clouds hurry along in undignified haste,
And the wind rushes by with a wail—
Hello! there's a whoppin' big rat in the paste—
How I'd like to shut down on his tail!

—A. W. Kelly.

FLOCK PRINTING.

This sumptuous ornamental typography is coming into vogue in England. Though exceedingly rich in appearance, several of its finest effects may be produced at slight expense. Flock is finely powdered wool, usually made from old woolen rags and colored to any shade desired. Southward, in his "Practical Printing," says that flock printing is best done from engraved blocks, showing a dark background, with the letters cut out; it is also adapted to type printing, care being taken to have no small letters in the form, because the tendency of flock sizing being heavy, is to fill up fine lines and cuts. Size that is too heavy may be reduced with damar varnish, which will thin the body without impairing its adhesive qualities. Size should be reduced in small quantities as needed, because it dries faster than it can be used, and a roller with a dry, hard face should always be used and cleaned at least once an hour while in use. Spirits of turpentine makes the best wash for the purpose; after its application, a sponge dampened with clean water should be passed over the roller. The form will also be benefited by an occasional cleansing of the same way.

To execute a job of flock printing, take, say, a quarter pound each of light blue, green, crimson or scarlet red, purple and yellow flocks; one pound of flock sizing, half a pound of frosting, some bronzes, and a few ounces each of powdered ultramarine blue, Paris green and vermilion. After the form is ready, mix the size to suit, roll, and take the impression, the same as for a job to be done in bronze. If bronze is to be at the bottom of the lines, apply that first with a camel's hair brush; then, with the fingers, throw on such colors of flock as may be desired. Take hold of the sheet with the tips of the fingers, and flop it until the flock has spread all over the impression; shake off the surplus powder into a box, and the job is done. When frosting is added, beat it up as fine as possible, throwing it on the impression before the flock is applied; this will show a frosted surface through the flock, producing a beautiful appearance. In using dry powdered colors, apply them the same as bronze. In using all four of the articles on the same impression, apply the bronze first, dry color next, then the frosting, and lastly the flock. By a little practice, a printer is able to produce highly attractive effects at a small cost over color printing, and he can obtain as many colors in flock as are required from one impression.—*Exchange*.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

On July 1 the following changes will be made in rates of postage:

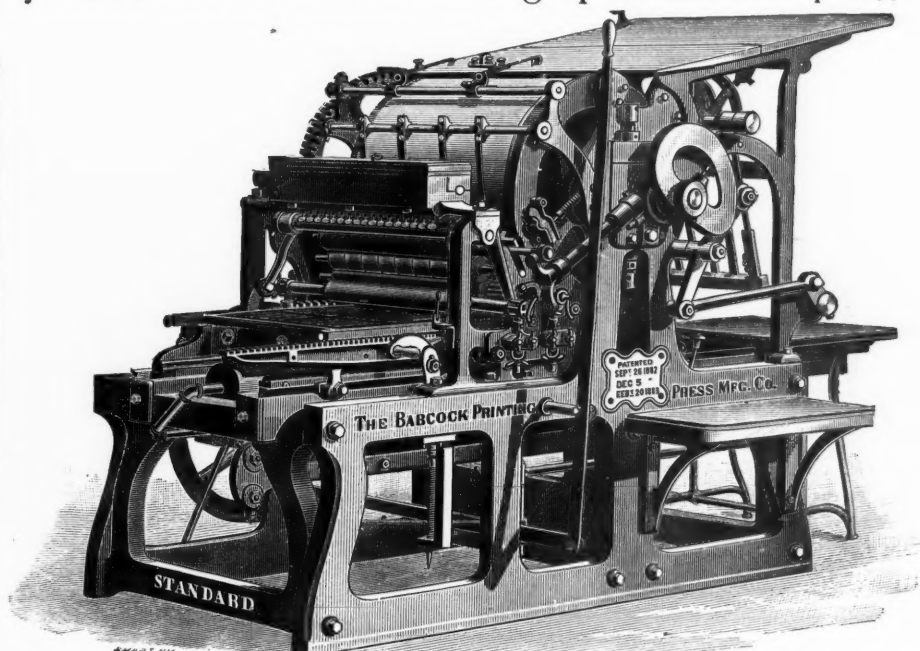
1. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.
2. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at the rate of 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid.
3. The weight of all single-rate letters is increased from one-half or one ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

4. A special stamp of the value of ten cents may be issued, which, when attached to a letter, in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over, according to the Federal census, within the carrier limit of any free delivery office, or within one mile of the post-office or any other postoffice coming within the provisions of this law which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office, that such specially stamped letters shall be delivered between seven o'clock A.M. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers on this special delivery are to be paid 80 per cent of the face value of all stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person in such service shall not exceed \$30 per cent, and provided, further, that the regulations for the delivery of these specially stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by existing law or regulations.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO's

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than the old style.



Tapeless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and Guaranteed in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER. AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. **THE SHIELD**, which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. **THE PISTON** can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. **THE ROLLER-BEARING** has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." **THE INK FOUNTAIN** is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have **PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION** and **PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM**, and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

No. 1, Size bed 19 x 24.....\$1,150.00	No. 5, Size bed 29 x 42.....\$2,000.00
2, " 22 x 26.....1,400.00	6, " 32 x 46.....2,200.00
3, " 25 x 31.....1,600.00	7, " 33 x 51.....2,350.00
4, " 27 x 38.....1,800.00	8, " 36 x 53.....2,700.00
	No. 9, Size bed 38 x 56.....\$3,200.00

THE BABCOCK NEW TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

DELIVERS THE SHEETS IN FRONT PRINTED SIDE UP.

In bringing out a series of Two-Revolution Presses, the BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO. has sought to not only combine the best features known in other machines of this class, but also to add a number of valuable improvements which greatly increase the durability, usefulness and convenience of these Presses. In addition to the general features of the Babcock Drum Cylinders enumerated above, the Two-Revolution Presses *deliver the sheet in front printed side up*, without the use of either fly or swinging arms. They also have the new *backing-up motion*, ena-

bling the pressman to back up his press while the belt is on the loose pulley and with out the aid of either gears or friction—a most valuable improvement. The mechanism for raising the cylinder is remarkably simple—an important fact when the tendency to wear and lost motion in the joints is considered, and also requiring less power to run. These Presses are made very heavy for speed, and in every respect thoroughly constructed.

THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING COUNTRY PRESS.

The best Newspaper and Job Cylinder Press for the price in the market. Size of bed 32 x 46 inches, will work a 6-column Quarto Newspaper without "cramping." It is simple, strong, and in every way splendidly constructed. It combines all the latest improvements for fast and good work, together with beauty in design and

solidity in all its parts. With its other qualifications it is capable of a high rate of speed; has perfect register, fine distribution, runs easily and almost noiselessly. It is adapted to all kinds of work, having Air-Springs and Vibrators on Form Rollers. Price, \$1,100. Steam Fixtures, \$50 extra.

THE BABCOCK LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

This machine has no superior. It is very heavy, and has many improvements, making it a very easy press to handle. In Register, Speed, Distribution of Color and Water, Facility in making Changes, Stillness in Operation, it is ahead of all competitors.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS
115 & 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAMPBELL & CO.
ELECTROTYPING,
Engraving and Printers' Supplies,
59 and 61 Longworth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

OSTRANDER & HUKÉ,
(Successors to HUKÉ & BRADY)
Manufacturers of Type Machinery, Perforating
Machines, Lithographic Hand Presses, Gumming Machines,
Electrotype Machinery, Stereotype Machinery, Printing
Machines, Printers' Chases, Pulleys, Shafting, etc.
PRINTING PRESS MACHINISTS.
81 & 83 Jackson St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.
TYPE FOUNDERS
—AND—
ELECTROTYPERS,
CHICAGO.

J. B. WIGGINS,
Engraver.
WEDDING CARDS,
SEALS,
MONOGRAMS,
48 Madison St., CHICAGO.

SHELDON COLLINS'
SON & CO.,
PRINTING INKS,
32 & 34 FRANKFORT ST.,
NEW YORK.


INDEXED MAPS AND GUIDES
—OF—
All Countries in the World!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 148-152 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DOUGLASS, THOMPSON & CO.
Merchants in all Requisites
pertaining to the
Art-Science of Photography,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS
AND NEWSDEALERS,
Nos. 229 & 231 State Street,
CHICAGO.
GAYTON A. DOUGLASS.
HENRY G. THOMPSON.
Send for Catalogue.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Amberg's Cabinet Letter Files.
71 & 73 Lake Street,
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CHICAGO.

WM. H. RANNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition,
10 AND 12 SEITZ BLOCK,
Entrance, 33 Congress St. West. DETROIT, MICH.

WALKER & BRESNAN,
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
201-5 Williams St., NEW YORK CITY.
—SOLE AGENTS FOR—
MITCHELL MITERING MACHINES.



THE
WORLDS
INDUSTRIAL AND
COTTON
* EXPOSITION *
NEW ORLEANS.
Opening Dec. 1, 1884.
Closing May 31, 1885.
W. H. H. JUDSON,
Chief of Department
—OF—
Printing and Publishing.

Type Founders!
*
INSERT YOUR
New Specimen Pages
IN THE
INLAND PRINTER.

**O'NEILL & GRISWOLD,
EDITION BOOK BINDERS.**

Especial attention given to Country Orders for Case
Making, Stamped Titles, Stamped Backs, etc.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Nos. 180 & 182 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

**ELLACOTT & LYMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES,**

Brass Rule, Metal Borders, Leads, Slugs, Etc.

No. 16 Calhoun Place. CHICAGO, ILL.

REAR OF 119 CLARK ST. SEND FOR PRICES.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS
PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
AND VARNISHES,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

**RULING, NUMBERING,
PERFORATING AND BOOKBINDING,**

DONE FOR THE TRADE.

J. S. McDONALD & CO., 140-146 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Manhattan Printers' Warehouse.

**HENLEY & GOLDEN,
PRESSES, TYPE & PRINTING MATERIAL,
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**

92 ANN AND 59 GOLD STS., NEW YORK.

St. Louis Printers' Supply Co.
Agents for Babcock Patent Air-Spring Presses
AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

Printing Machinery and Material in General,

Nos. 224 and 226 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Complete Outfits, large or small, Shipped on very Short Notice.

SAM. G. SLOANE, MANAGER.

J. Kunzman, Proprietor.
The Chicago Brass Rule Works,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Brass Printing Material,
Such as
Brass Rule, Ellipses, Circles, Labor
Sawing Rule, etc.
85 and 87 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. BROWN & CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
155 & 157 Washington St., Room 34,
CHICAGO.

Send or call on us before placing your orders.

**THE
British AND Colonial Printer AND Stationer
—AND—
Booksellers' Circular.**

Consists of 16 pages. Illustrated.
Every Thursday. Three Dollars per Year.

W. J. STONHILL,

Ludgate Circus, LONDON, ENG.

**THE
INLAND PRINTER**

—HAS BEEN—
**ENLARGED TO FIFTY-TWO PAGES
AND COVER.**

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

75c. SIX MONTHS.

GEO. E. LLOYD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOLDING MACHINES,
ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY,
 AND
 GENERAL PRINTERS' MACHINISTS,
 68 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

H. McALLASTER & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND JOBBERS IN
ADVERTISING CARDS,
FOLDERS, BEVEL EDGE CARDS,
 NOVELTIES, SCRAP PICTURES, FRINGED GOODS, &c.
 196 & 198 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
 Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any Address.
 Liberal discount to Printers.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
 WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION
NEWSPAPER
PRINTING, FOLDING & MAILING
 Done upon Short Notice, and at Reasonable Prices.
NEWSPAPER WORK OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY.
Give us a Call.
 271 & 273 FRANKLIN STREET.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
 WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

In its Thirtieth Volume.
ROUNDS' "PRINTERS' CABINET,"
Published by
 S. P. ROUNDS, JR., & CO.,
 191 So. CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
 The oldest Typographical Journal published.
 Subscription Price, \$2.00.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
B-R-O-N-Z-E-S
GOLD, SILVER AND FANCY COLORS.
Price, from \$1.00 to \$6.00 per Pound.
 176 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR
EVANS & DARLING'S
FINE LINE OF
Wedding Stationery and Cabinets,
FOLDERS AND PROGRAMMES,
 PLAIN,
 GOLD BEVEL-EDGED
 AND
 SOCIETY VISITING CARDS,
 MENUS, PARTY INVITATIONS. ETC.

THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
 WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.



THIS SPACE FOR SALE.
 WRITE SECRETARY FOR PRICE.

W. B. CONKEY,
BOOKBINDER.
PAMPHLETS MY SPECIALTY.
 163 AND 165 DEARBORN STREET,
 CHICAGO.

SNIDER & HOOLE,
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS,
 152 MONROE STREET,
 CHICAGO.
 101 & 103 WALNUT STREET,
 CINCINNATI, O.

SIOUX CITY
NEWSPAPER UNION.
 The most Complete Establishment of the kind west
 of the Mississippi River.
Ready-Prints of the best class of Western
Newspapers.
 A complete stock of all kinds of Printing Papers, Card
 Board, Envelopes, &c., constantly on hand.
 216 and 218 Douglas Street,
 SIOUX CITY, - - - IOWA.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
(Established 1844).
PATENT • ROLLER • COMPOSITION
IS SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT.
 Give it a trial, and you will never want any other.
 Rollers always ready for use; do not Harden, Shrink
 nor Crack, and seldom require washing.
OUR PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK,
 all colors, in pound and half-pound cans. No Ink
 made that is equal to it. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
 CYRUS H. LOUTREL, 45 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.
 C. FRANK LOUTREL,

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON,
PRINTERS OF FINE JOB WORK,

FOR THE TRADE.

BOOKWORK, CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES.

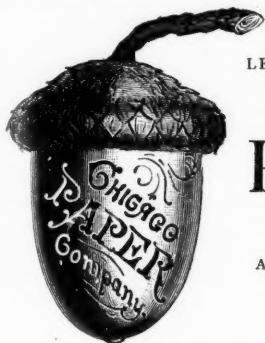
SPECIAL FORMS SET UP AND ELECTROTYPED

FOR THE COUNTRY TRADE.

140-146 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

The typography of this journal is a sample of our work.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLET, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER
RULED, BOOK, WRITING,
POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD,
AND
ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

181 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1824.



NEW ENGLAND

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

243 Washington Street.



NEW DESIGNS

BEING CONSTANTLY ISSUED BY US.

Prouty Presses. } SPECIAL AGENTS { Holly Wood Type.
Central Type Foundry. } { Boston Type Foundry.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Type and Brass Rule,
PRESSES AND PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

54 and 56 Franklin Street,

TELEPHONE 1040.

CHICAGO.

A complete stock of Boston and Central Type Foundries' Beautiful Faces constantly on hand.

SMITH & SEAL,

DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

Machinery & Materials



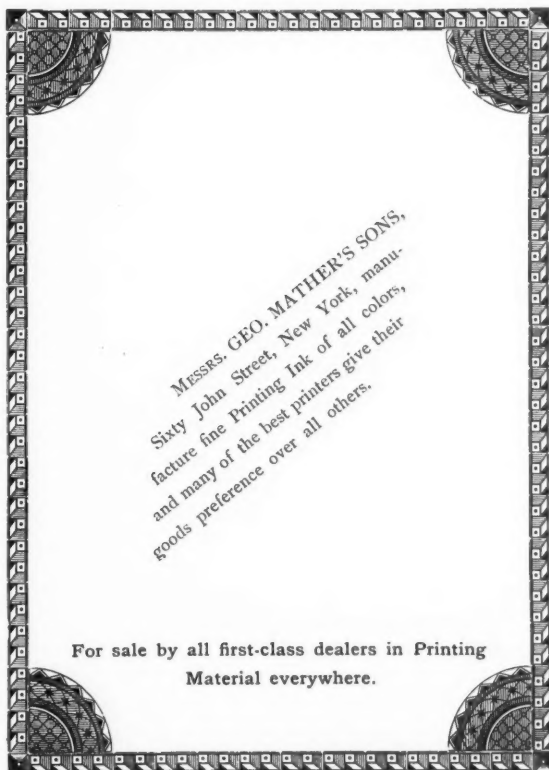
No. 124 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Philadelphia, Pa.



ESTIMATES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND

OUTFITS FURNISHED.



MESSRS. GEO. MATHER'S SONS,
Sixty John Street, New York, manu-
facture fine Printing Ink of all colors,
and many of the best printers give their
goods preference over all others.

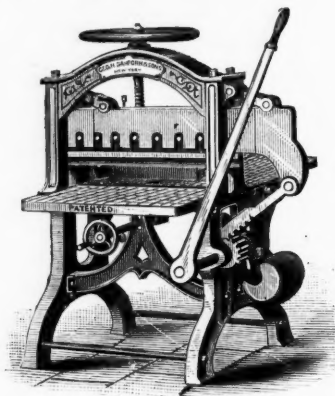
For sale by all first-class dealers in Printing
Material everywhere.

SANBORN'S

PAPER CUTTING
BOOKBINDERS'
PRINTERS' AND
PAPER BOX MAKERS'

MACHINES

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS
ON HAND.



PRINTERS' CUTTER.

SANBORN MACHINES CAN BE
SEEN AT
152 Monroe St., Chicago.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,
69 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Manufactory: Standard Machinery Co., Mystic River, Ct.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY,
173 & 175 ADAMS STREET,
CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPERS

USED BY PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS & STATIONERS.

We respectfully solicit attention to the following popular brands of goods which we carry in stock:

FLORENCE MILLS,

WAWASA MILLS,

LAKE SHORE MILLS,

BUTLER MILLS,

ST. CHARLES MILLS,

LEDGER MILLS,

L. L. BROWN'S LEDGER PAPERS.

FLAT
and RULED
PAPERS.

We also have a full line of

Holiday Cards, Ball Programs, Wedding Goods

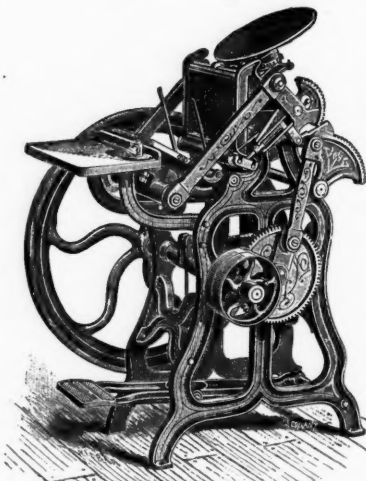
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

SPECIAL RULING done and SPECIAL SIZES OF PAPER
made to order on short notice.

THE "PROUTY"

Job Printing Presses.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS IN MATERIAL AND
WORKMANSHIP.



(Small 8th Medium.)

UNEQUALED FOR SPEED, DURABILITY, EASE
OF MAKING READY AND OPERATING.

Strength and Power without excessive bulk and weight. Simplicity of construction, perfect register, and beauty of design and finish.

For Illustrated Pamphlet and Specimens of Printing, address

THE PROUTY PRESS CO.

52 Federal Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WM. ALDEN, whose illness was announced in our last number, died April 4, and was buried at Havana, Ill.

THE Chicago *Current* has secured the services of Professor David Swing as a special editorial contributor.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., in view of the opening of the Chamber of Commerce, have rented a branch store, at Nos. 230 and 232 La Salle street.

TRADE in the printing business is still quiet in Chicago, and more printers than are necessary continue to exist on hope while "carrying the banner."

FOR the facts embodied in the first portion of the article referring to the origin of printer's rollers, published in the present issue, we are indebted to the *American Journalist* published in St. Louis.

THE only instructions required by Chicago Typographical Union of its delegates to the International Convention is that they shall use their best endeavors to prevent the reestablishment of the sub-list.

FARMER, LITTLE & COMPANY, of 154 Monroe street, have recently issued a book containing their latest specimens of new type faces, brass rule, etc. Their "Idyl" and "Belle" scripts deserve especial mention.

MR. E. A. BLAKE, who has recently returned from Buffalo, reports that during his visit to that city he secured several important orders from Mathews, Northrup & Co., both for presses and electrotpe machinery.

JOHN ENGLAND, who deposited a Houston (Texas) traveling card in November last, has become incurably insane. He was removed to the asylum at Jefferson, leaving a wife and children in destitute circumstances at 127 Wabansia Avenue.

THERE are published in the city of Chicago more than two hundred and seventy-five newspapers, magazines, etc., which give employment to over five thousand men, women and children, and represent a capital aggregating many millions of dollars.

THE new faces of type, manufactured by McKellar, Smiths & Jordan, for which the Shniedewend & Lee Co. are agents, are reported to be having a very large sale. By the way, this company had a little celebration on Saturday, May 2, in honor of their manufacture of the fiftieth Challenge press.

A MUCH CANED MAN.—During a recent visit of Mr. E. A. Blake, of this city, to Buffalo, he was the recipient of two very handsome canes, one a gold and the other a silver headed one. They were the gifts of friends in the *News* and *Times* offices. As might be expected, he is very proud of them, and intends to carry one in each hand.

IT may be news to some of our readers to know that John H. Oberly, whose name is publicly connected with appointment by President Cleveland to high position, was once an active member of No. 16; has been twice president of the International, and has represented subordinate unions four times in International Convention as delegate.

DURING a flying visit to St. Louis we had the pleasure of meeting President Witter, of the International Typographical Union, Mr. H. T. McMurtry and Mr. W. R. Knox, agent for THE INLAND PRINTER. They are all earnest, intelligent gentlemen, an honor to their profession, and worthy of the confidence placed in them by their fellow craftsmen.

MR. J. W. BUTLER, of the J. W. Butler Paper Co., has recently engaged in the banking business, and has been elected one of the directors of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Butler is one of Chicago's representative men, with all that that implies, and it means a good deal. In connection with this matter there are rumors that this gentleman will retire from the paper business, with which he has been connected for a long number of years.

REMOVAL.—The Campbell Press Company are about removing to their new quarters, 304 and 306 Dearborn street, and 47 Fourth avenue, of which the first floor will be occupied as an office. The fourth floor, 75 by 68 feet, will be the workshops, as also another floor on an adjoining building, which will give one of the largest and best equipped

repair shops in the entire West. It is intended to carry a much larger stock of second-hand machinery than has been carried in the past, which the increased room will furnish ample space for. Customers will reap the benefit of these improvements, as they will save the cost of freight to and from New York, which, in the past, they have been compelled to pay.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers, relief and photo-engravers, have removed from their old location, 155-157 Dearborn street to their new and commodious quarters, 119 Monroe street, and 2, 4, 6, and 8 Custom House place, over the Bradner Smith & Co. paper warehouse, where, with increased facilities, they will be prepared to promptly attend to the orders of their patrons. In our next we shall give a more extended description of their new premises.

THE following are the delegates from the Typographical Union to the Trades Assembly: Mark L. Crawford, A. C. Cameron, W. F. Campbell, H. S. Streat, T. J. Lyons, John Fitzhenry, Frank Lauterman, Wm. Hollister, C. G. Stivers, P. H. McLogan, M. B. McAbee, M. J. Carroll, Willis F. Whitehead, Ira E. Whisler, Wm. Fomhof, Henry Askew, E. J. Dalton, A. H. Simpson, J. L. Bancroft, John Conway, W. H. Nicholson, Edward Irwin, Joseph P. Finegan, Wm. McClevy.

FRANK W. BROWN, a compositor, whose wife had deserted him for another man, and who grew despondent in consequence, drew his week's salary April 12, renewed his working card, paid every nickel of his worldly indebtedness, and had sufficient means left to purchase a revolver, with which he deliberately fired a bullet into his restless brain, and secured the peace of mind he so earnestly yearned for by dying at the County Hospital, a few hours later. He was buried by the union in the Rose Hill lot. How many men, under such circumstances, would have taken the concern and trouble to cancel all their little obligations before starting for the unknown realms as Frank Brown did?

VOGT'S INSTANTANEOUS LOCK-UP GALLEY is one of the best galley lock-up devices ever invented. Its use saves time, labor and money, and no side-sticks or quoins are required. Its special features are: An instantaneous lock-up, thereby saving a great deal of time and labor. Side-sticks and quoins are dispensed with, thus saving the cost of them. A more perfect lock-up is secured than by the old method, as all warping is avoided. The lock-up is always ready, and avoids the trouble of hunting up side-sticks and quoins. Greater scope is given in this galley than by the one in present use. It can lie perfectly flat without liability of the type falling down. It is very well adapted for certain kinds of jobwork. These are certainly important advantages, besides which the galley can be locked up within four pica of its outer rim, thus making one of single width sometimes answer the purpose of a double-size one, thereby economizing room and expense. The lower end can readily be detached if it is desired to slide off matter. For further particulars address Mr. Wm. H. Loomis, with Donohue, Henneberry & Co., Chicago.

TRAMPING PRINTERS.—Chas. Jackson is now in the interior of South America, acting as nurse for a sick Chicagoan. E. E. D. Brame, one of the party of three printers who started from St. Paul to New Orleans in a skiff, is back again in Chicago. The party dissolved partnership after rowing, fishing and hunting as far as St. Louis, and each exhibits a book filled with newspaper clippings from towns along the route relating to and commemorative of their trip. David Carley, well known in this city, started last summer to visit relatives in Canada, and while there the services of the Canadian boatmen were secured by John Bull to guide his troops up the cataracts of the Nile to rescue Gen. Gordon from the hands of the Philistines. David jumped at the chance for this boss tramp, and was attached to the expedition as war correspondent of several Canadian newspapers. His experiences were manifold and interesting, and he distinguished himself by publishing the first newspaper in the Soudan. His hairbreadth escapes from the blood-thirsty emissaries of the false prophet, and no less numerous escapades with the full blooded brunettes of Nubia, must be learned from his own lips to be fully appreciated. Certain it is, he is back again in our midst setting type as though nothing had occurred, but it is uncertain how long it will be before he is off again.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

MR. ROSS, representative of Farmer, Little & Co., reports trade improving.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY.—Trade increasing, and outlook more encouraging.

F. P. ELLIOTT & Co., 208-210 Randolph street. No material change to note.

THE BULLOCK PRESS MANUFACTORY Co.—Trade very good, with bright prospects.

MR. E. A. BLAKE, western representative of Cottrell & Sons. Trade improving, with somewhat lower prices.

BLOMGREN BROS., electrotypers, report trade excellent, with all the work they can possibly do. Prospects very good.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING Co., have done an excellent trade during the past month, and look forward with confidence to the future.

MARDER, LUSE & Co.—No material change since last report. Business is looking up however, and what change there has been is for the better.

THE GARDEN CITY TYPE FOUNDRY.—Trade is materially improving, though not as fast as could be desired. Still the outlook is reassuring.

SHNIEDWEND & LEE Co. report that business has been fully up to their expectations during past month, and that the prospects are encouraging.

R. HOE & Co., 190-192 Van Buren street.—Trade very fair, and orders flowing in from all sections. Look for good trade during the summer and fall months.

MR. A. T. H. BROWER, western manager Campbell Printing Press Co.—No material change from last month's report. Business is steadily improving however.

THE ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY Co., 200-202 Clark street, state that the business during the past month has materially improved, and regard the outlook as encouraging.

OSTRANDER & HUKU, report trade materially improved since last report. Have supplied several orders for various kinds of machines to all parts of the country, and have several important orders now on hand.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & Co., paper commission, 184-186 Monroe street, report trade for the past month exceptionally good, with prospects that this state of affairs will continue. Their trade is confined to book and news, colored and manilla paper.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 115-117 Fifth avenue, report a slight improvement during the month of April. Still entertain the opinion expressed some time since, that no positive permanent improvement need be looked for before early fall.

OBITUARY.

THE many western friends made by William Lindsay, while manager of the Illinois Type Foundry Co., of this city, will be pained by the announcement of his death, which occurred in Brooklyn, New York, April 26. Mr. Lindsay was one of several brothers who made type in this country for many years, and had been brought up in the business. He had been an invalid and severe sufferer for a number of months, and went east at his physician's request. No greater compliment can be paid to his memory than to say he was a true, noble man.

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. John A. Lamb, of this city, for a number of years traveling salesman for the J. W. Butler Paper Co., who departed this life April 17. Mr. Lamb was one of the most widely known traveling men in the West, having been on the road for over twenty years. He has, at one time or another, called in almost every large printing establishment between Ohio and California, from Minnesota to Texas. To many of our readers he was well known, and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret. He was first known among the printers when representing Cleveland Paper Co., after which he traveled for Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., till that firm retired from business, since which time till his death he was with the J. W. Butler Paper Co.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

A PENNY daily has made its appearance in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

THE *International Printer* is announced to make its appearance in Detroit May 15.

WEST VIRGINIA has only four daily newspapers: one democratic and three republican.

THE *Citizen* is the name of a new labor paper, by the Topeka Typographical Union.

THE only one cent daily in the state of Connecticut is the *Post*, published at East Bridgeport.

THERE are one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States, and none in Germany.

PRESIDENT WITTER will again represent St. Louis in the International Typographical Union.

WALLA WALLA CITY, Washington Territory, has a population of 5,000, and boasts of eight newspapers.

IT is estimated that 30,000 writers are employed on the 1,500 daily newspapers published in the United States.

PROVIDENCE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 33, will present a plan for the nationalization of strike funds in the International Union.

THE delegates from Union 7, of Pittsburgh, to the International are instructed to present the claims of that city as its next meeting place.

INDIANA (Penn.) newspaper proprietors have entered into an agreement by which no subscriber gets his paper unless he pays in advance.

A DAILY evening newspaper in the German language has just made its appearance in Boston. It is called *Der Telegraph*, and is a five column folio.

MESSRS. E. S. McIntosh, Eugene H. Madden and J. Frankline Cline have been elected delegates from Philadelphia Union to the International.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed Henry D. Beach, an honorary member of Columbus Typographical Union, postmaster at his old home, Coshocton, Ohio.

FOR the benefit of printers and publishers a New York man has established a bureau for the purpose of making contracts to illustrate books, magazines and papers.

GEO. P. ROWELL, the well known New York advertising agent, has given the rent of a building for five years for the public library at Lancaster, N. H., his native town.

THE old portion of the government printing-office has been pronounced unsafe by Architect Clark, who suggests that iron beams be put in, in the place of the wooden joists.

ANOTHER typographic book out of print is "A Printer's Manual," by Thomas Lynch. The publishers cannot fill any further orders for it, and no new edition is contemplated.

BROOKLYN officers elect: President, James Dixon; Vice-President, Hiram M. Adams; Secretary, John C. Gatter; Treasurer, John C. Thomas; Sergeant-at-arms, John Roche; Delegates, John F. Hogan, Hulbert Payne.

RECEIVED.—We have received from the Cleveland Type Foundry a catalogue of specimens of the latest designs in type ornaments, borders, etc. It is issued at 147 St. Clair street, Cleveland, by the H. H. Thorp Manufacturing Co.

THE reporters, printers and editors at Winnipeg, Manitoba, were summoned before the police court for violating the Sabbath, by getting out a paper on that day of the week, containing the latest news regarding the Riel rebellion.

REFERRING to a paragraph in the March *Printers' Circular*, as to who is the oldest continuous typesetter in the United States, Mr. John H. Pearsol, a well known and respected printer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, writes: "I can call E. R. five years and over. I commenced sticking type before I was eight years old, in the office of the once distinguished writer, Hugh Maxwell, in the summer of 1826

(stood on a chair); and became one of the most rapid compositors in Philadelphia during Jack Fasey's best days on the *Public Ledger*, in the year '39. I am still at the work. Am now in my sixty-eighth year since January 12 last."

THE Massachusetts legislature will be asked to pass a law protecting the types and form of newspapers from attachment for a certain number of hours before going to press, providing that the proprietors furnish other property or satisfactory bonds.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has formed an ex-delegates' association. The organization is intended to be mainly social in its nature, with such additional features as its members may from time to time ingraft upon it, but in no case is it intended to interfere with the action or legislation of the union.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Walla Walla, Washington Territory, under date of April 20, says: After four months' business depression, we can say again business is booming. Jobwork is coming in with a rush, but prices have taken a tumble from ten to twenty per cent, and wages have also come down.

R. HOE & Co. have recently supplied the St. Paul *Dispatch* with a type repeating press. The Minneapolis Evening Journal Company have started their Hoe "Presto" perfecting press, a likeness of which recently appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER. It is needless to add that it is giving the utmost satisfaction.

AN OUTRAGE.—The *Evening Journal*, of Jefferson City, Mo., is set up by convicts. We don't know much about the code of morals prevalent in that section, but if public patronage makes the venture a success, there can be only one inference,—that the status of the convict and the status of the citizen is not divided by a very wide gulf.

THE employes of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, to the number of 150, have received a dividend amounting to ten per cent of their yearly earnings. This practice has been in vogue since 1880. None are benefited by this except those who devote all their time to the paper. Last year the employes received a dividend of fifteen per cent, the fiftieth anniversary of the paper.

PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., at its regular meeting Saturday evening, April 18, at K. of L. Hall, elected the following officers: President, John Noel; Vice-President, Geo. W. Kramer; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. Furbshaw; Treasurer, Thomas F. Maher; Sergeant-at-arms, Charles A. Moran; Delegate to I. T. U., James H. Furbshaw.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2, at a meeting held April 18, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: "President, James Welsh; Vice-President, Archibald McMurray; Recording Secretary, David M. Pascoe; Financial Secretary, Jacob Glaser; Treasurer, Charles Gelwicks; Doorkeeper, James A. Sawyer; Trustees, Charles C. Morton, Owen A. Duffie, George Batties.

THE "Printer's Book of Humor," published by Geo. W. Bateman, 206 Race street, Cincinnati, will be issued on the 25th of May. It contains one hundred and sixty-eight pages, is bound in beveled cloth, finished in black and gold, and printed on heavy, eastern-tinted pages. Its price is \$1.50 per copy, and as the issue is limited, those desiring one should send their order immediately, accompanied with the money, to the above address.

THE last issue of the *Type-Founder* says: Every printer should understand that job type is sold by weight, and that the price per pound for same class of letter is the same throughout the United States. The first casting of a job letter is weighed, the price per font then made according to weight, and this price governs in putting up all future fonts. The number of A's indicates only in a general way the size of fonts, different foundries varying their schemes according to their ideas of the best proportions.

THE following is taken from the Philadelphia *Evening Call*: In the *Ledger* composing-rooms, J. H. Ramage and J. F. Quinn are said to be the fastest workers, each of whom frequently averages 1,800 ems an hour. The honors of second place are equally divided between William Mader, John Crowe, William Hahn, William A. Shields, John A. Butts, William N. Tuttle and Charles Lynch. This paper is set in

nonpareil and agate, as is the *Record*. On the latter paper, William Sexton is acknowledged to be the quickest compositor, though his average has never been timed. In the same office are E. S. McIntosh, Watson H. Miller, William H. H. Smith, Uriah Weber and Daniel McNamara, all of whom are much faster than the average typesetter. The friends of Thomas J. Craig, of the *Times* composing-room, claim that he has set 1,800 ems of solid matter in an hour.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.—A Western correspondent writes: The employes of our book and job composing-rooms have organized themselves into a reading club, at my suggestion. They have a fund of about \$40 to start with, raised among about forty of the sixty or seventy in my employ. They desire to take their own trade journals, as well as those of kindred arts, as lithography, engraving, electrotyping, etc. * * * They have a constitution, by-laws, librarian, treasurer and executive committee. Each is assessed ten cents per month. The publications are passed around to the entire membership, a day or so for each, and books one week, subject to fine for retention beyond limit.

At the annual election of officers of the Detroit Typographical Union, held April 5, seventy-six votes were cast. The following are the names of the successful contestants: President, Robert Y. Ogg; Vice-President, William O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Walter M. Blight; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, George W. Duncan; Treasurer, Charles G. Willits; Sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Robinson; Board of directors, John W. Gore, John R. Morrissey, James McElroy, Edward Fitzgerald, Jesse K. Hamilton; Committee on Membership, Robert Jaffray, Henry J. Smith, Joseph Mason; Executive Committee, Thomas H. Renshaw, John Drew, Caleb S. Pitkin, Thomas Neil, James P. Murtagh.

FOREIGN.

THE government grant for printing the catalogue of the British Museum Library is \$15,000 per annum.

In one year the London *Standard* newspaper consumes 4,277 tons of paper, or in round figures 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons per day for 313 issues.

AMONG the twelve hundred laws regulating the French press is one centuries old, which threatens the proofreader with death for even one blunder.

At the paper mills at Sittingbourne, England, the largest in Great Britain, paper is made for two hundred and fifty daily and weekly journals.

THE *Times* and *Globe* are now the only two daily papers in the English Metropolis outside the jurisdiction of the London Society of Compositors.

AN exhibition of all the existing trade papers is in course of preparation at Linz (Upper Austria), on the Danube, where the next general meeting of all Austrian typographic unions will take place the ensuing summer.

THE name of Mr. Alan Grainger, of the Birmingham Typographical Society, is mentioned as that of a probable candidate for the representation in Parliament of one of the new divisions of Birmingham.

THE annual dinner of the French scientific press was recently held in Paris, Mr. Nicholson, correspondent of the *Madras Times*, in the chair. This was the first occasion that an Englishman had occupied the post of president.

LONDON *Life* reckons the value of the *Times* advertisements on a recent Saturday to be about \$10,900. This is at the rate of \$65,000 a week, and \$260,000 a month. Of the twenty-four pages there are fourteen of advertisements.

In the Bombay Presidency last year 1,434 publications were registered, this number being 253 more than in the previous twelve months. Of these 1,121 were books and 313 periodicals, ninety-one per cent being in the Oriental languages.

THE members of the newspaper fraternity of the city of Mexico have organized an Associated Press, fashioned after our American Associated Press. But, in addition to gathering general news for the benefit of its members, assumes to furnish assistance to disabled or unfortunate mem-

bers, suppress unseemly quarrels, and encourage social relations between writers of the press.

THE circulation of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the *Liverpool Weekly Post* and the *Liverpool Echo*, reach 650,092 per week. They are published by the same firm.

ONE of the oldest printing-offices existing in Germany is that of Herr F. P. Datterer, at Freising, in Bavaria, which, it is said, was established three hundred and ninety years ago. The name of its founder is, however, unknown.

THE history of printing at Vienna is progressing, and has now arrived at the last century it has to treat of. This latter part of the work will be particularly interesting, and richly illustrated with portraits of celebrated Vienna printers. The last two chapters will bring down the history from 1848 to our own days, and contain descriptions of all important Vienna offices.

IMPROVED WOOD PLANER FOR ELECTRO-TYPERS' USE.

The accompanying illustration represents an improved wood planer for electrotypers' use, designed by Mr. E. A. Blake, western manager of the firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons. Electrotypers, who are familiar with the old style wood planers, will understand that the bed is made in two pieces for adjustment, whereas in this machine the bed is in one piece. In this planer another decided advantage is that the head is adjustable. The spindle is made of the very best tool steel, and ground perfectly true. In the old style planer the disc is shrunk on, but in this planer the disc is firmly screwed on, which greatly lessens its liability to burst when running at a high rate of speed. It has a steel hardened collar which is loose on the spindle, and prevents all friction between the collar and bearing; it has also a steel-hardened collar on the top end of the spindle. The head is adjustable both ways. Another important improvement this planer possesses is that there are no grooves cutting the spindle to weaken it, as is the case in other machines of similar character. It will also plane, with the utmost neatness and dispatch, the smallest block, and will plane 42 inches long and 18 inches wide. The entire machine is put together in the best possible manner, in all parts the best metals only being used. It combines strength with great utility, and is less liable to get out of order than any other planer now on the market. The new feature suggested will commend it to the attention of electrotypers everywhere. Its weight entire, with counter shaft, is about 1,500 pounds. For prices, and any other information desired, address, C. B. COTTRELL & SONS, 198 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

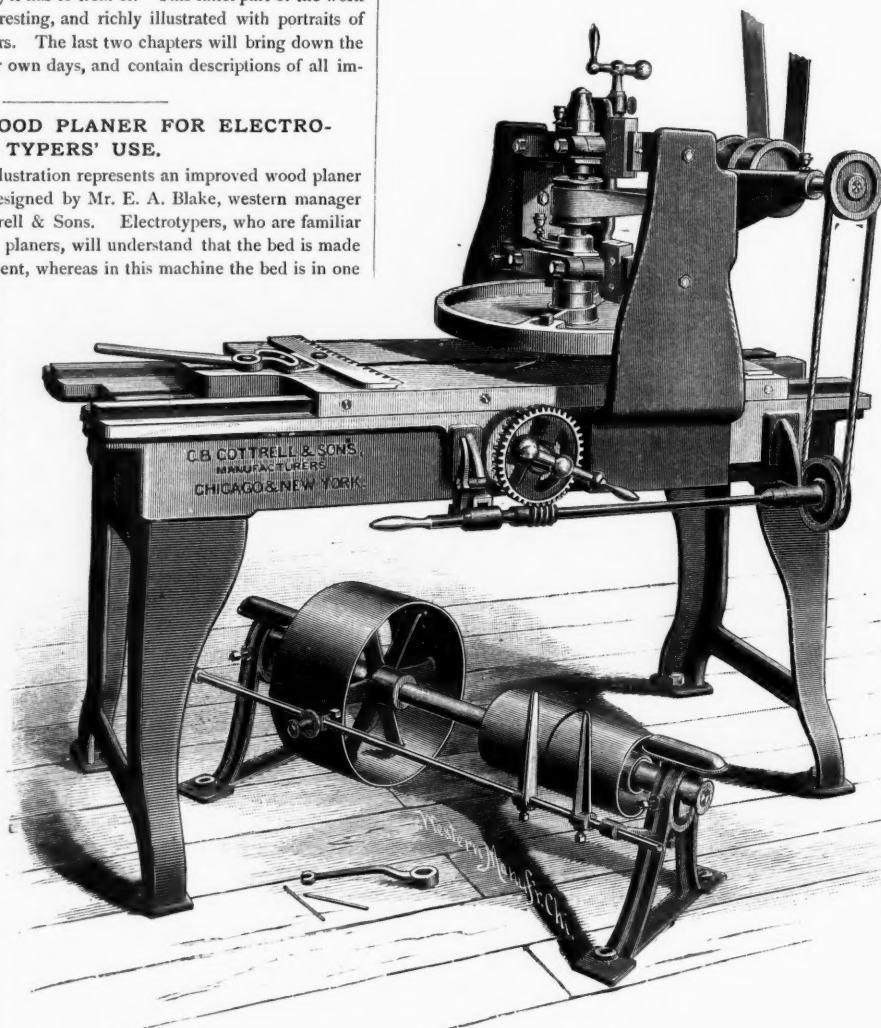
A QUICK-DRYING cement for steam pipes can be made by mixing one part sal ammoniac, two parts sulphur and eighty parts iron dust. If time permits, the following will be found better: Two parts sal ammoniac, one part sulphur and 200 parts iron dust, and sufficient water to form a paste.

PERSONAL.

MR. STEPHEN S. HOE, the Chicago representative of R. Hoe & Co., has gone to Kansas City on business. He expects to be gone for a couple of weeks.

MR. CHASE THORNE, engraver, formerly of Chicago, has changed his base of operations, having removed to St. Paul, with headquarters in the St. Paul Pioneer Press building.

MR. D. E. TITSWORTH, representative of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., was in Chicago April 22, and paid us a call. He says the Scott Press, which they manufacture, under permit from patentees, is having a



phenomenal success; the varied and marked improvements being the cause of its great popularity.

WE recently had a pleasant chat with Mr. John H. Porter, of Moline, Ill., who has one of the largest and best-equipped printing-offices in the Northwest.

T. S. ARTHUR, the well known writer and publisher, died on the 6th inst., at his home in Philadelphia. He was born in Newburg, New York, in 1800, and was best known as the writer of moral and temperance stories, and as editor of *Arthur's Home Magazine*.

W. O. TYLER, who has been with the J. W. Butler Paper Company, of this city, for twenty-five years, has severed his connection with that firm. It is stated that he will locate in Milwaukee, having purchased an interest in the Standard Paper Co., of the Cream City.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To protect flour-paste against putrefaction, about a small beer glassful of turpentine is added to a bucketful of paste, after the latter has been boiled and nearly, but not quite cooled down.

RUDOLPH GNICHWITZ, of Philadelphia, Pa., with MacKellar, Smiths, & Jordan Co., has patented a type casting mold provided with an adjustable core, for forming a recess in type for adjusting the same in matrix-space.

A NEW litho machine, weighing seventeen tons, to print 39 by 54, rigid enough to do "roughing" work, has just been produced. We are told there is no other machine like it in the world. It has fifteen inkers in use at one time, and is built so as to obviate the necessity of double inking, with other improvements.

THE quality of the water used in paper-making has a material influence, not only on the color and texture of the paper, but also on its cleanness. Practical paper manufacturers who aspire to make goods that will excel in every respect, spare neither money nor labor in their efforts to obtain an abundant supply of good, pure water. But even what is commonly considered pure or clean water must be further purified before it is used in the beating-engines and on the paper-making machine.—*Paper Trade Journal*.

A NOVELTY in calendars is so constructed that the dates of one month are made to do for the remaining eleven. This is effected by the pads being placed at the top, containing only the names of the months and days. By removing any slips from the pad the relation of the days of the week to the days of the month will be shown.

THE following is the compound used by wood engravers to make transfer from a print on to a type-metal block: One ounce caustic potash to half a pint of alcohol should be made into a solution, with which the print is wetted for a few minutes; the type-metal block is then brushed over with Canada balsam, the picture put on face down, and the two run between rollers.

A METHOD has been devised for transferring a design on to a tissue which is to be embroidered. A mixture is made of printers' ink, glycerine and wax, and the design is printed in it on to a sheet of paper which has been folded, a solution of stearine and wax having been applied between the folds. The paper is then placed over the material upon which the design is to be transferred and is pressed over by means of a smoothing bone.

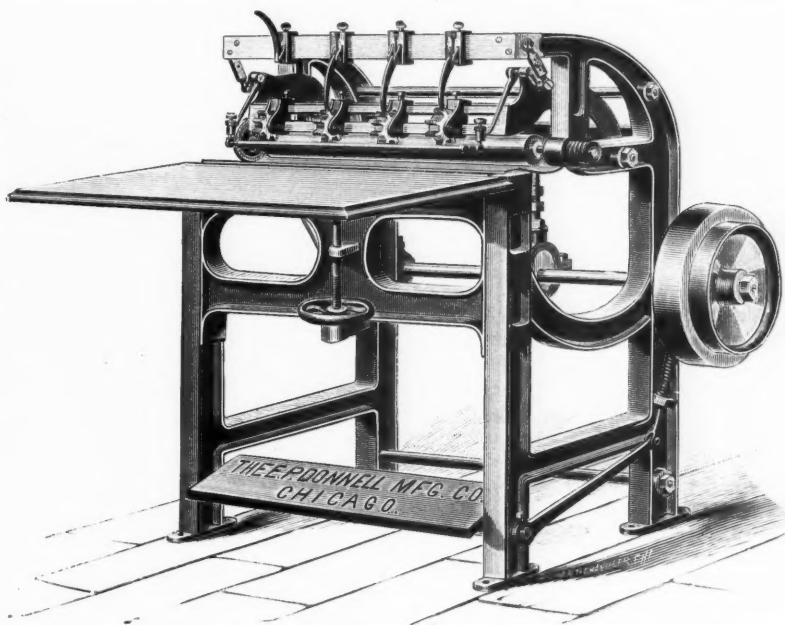
A PRINTING-PRESS has been patented by Thomas Forknall, of Manchester, England. The invention consists in a ring or circular plate held in place on the yoke by screws, and having its outer circular edge-screw threaded, on which plate a ring nut is screwed to facilitate the adjusting of the plates according to the thickness of the paper, as by turning the ring nut the platen will be pressed a greater or less distance from the yoke.

To make white paper transparent, so that when a bright color is placed on the back it will show through distinctly, dissolve a piece of white beeswax, about the size of a walnut, in half a pint spirits of turpentine; then having procured some very fine white woven tissue paper, lay it on a clean board, and with a soft brush dipped in this liquid go over one side and then turn it over and apply it to the other; hang it up in a place free from dust to dry. It will be ready for use in a few days. Some add a quantity of resin, or use resin instead of wax. Perhaps simply brushing sheets of paper over with boiled oil will prove satisfactory for your purposes.

BITS ON BELTS.—There are few people who pay any attention as to how they put on a cross belt. The right way to do it is to put the belt on in such a manner that the driving pulley will have a tendency to rough up the splices, then, when the splices come to the crossing, they will smooth each other down instead of catching under the corners of each other, and tearing open a splice. A quarter-twist belt should never be used where it can be avoided; but when it is used, it should be as narrow as practicable, and the pulleys should be large. Increasing the width of a quarter-twist does not increase its power in the same ratio as in a straight or cross belt. There is not more than 1 per cent advantage in using an oiled belt with the grain side next to the pulley, which will hardly compensate for the ugly look which a belt presents when put on in that manner.—*American Wood-Worker*.

THE DONNELL STEAM POWER MANUFACTURING MACHINE.

This labor-saving numbering machine, of which the accompanying cut is a correct likeness, will be appreciated by the trade, not only by the saving of labor which its use accomplishes, but the saving of health, and the necessary hard work heretofore required in operating number-



ing machines by foot power. It can be supplied with a number of heads, which are adjusted to any distance, from one-quarter inch to the distance on the head stock of twenty-five inches long. Sixteen numbering heads can be easily operated on this machine with one impression, and can be detached from the stock in a few seconds. It has vibrating ink distributing rollers, and the figures always have the same shade of impression. The power clutch is positive, while each imprint can be stopped by simply raising the foot from the treadle. The entire machine is strong and simple. There is nothing to get out of order, there is no skipping of numbers, and it is the only numbering machine in the market capable of doing reliable railroad ticket work, bonds, checks, and general job work. Its cam movements allow the operator to place a number of sheets under the head, while the impression is self-acting from one-quarter inch in thickness to the thinnest sheet of paper. One of these machines with two heads will do more than double the amount of numbering than any two foot power machines. It can be seen in operation in the government printing-office, Workman Bros., the J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery establishment, and the Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., of this city. Office and sales-room, 158 and 160 Clark street, Chicago.

PUBLICATION NOTICES.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE AND INDEX. Published by SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, 144 Monroe street, Chicago.

This is a convenient arrangement for making a catalogue of the books of a private library or collection. It is simple, yet thorough, and will accommodate a list of 1,500 titles. The Index refers to title and author. This arrangement appears to fulfill the requirement of descriptive list of a collection of books where the more elaborate systems of card and dictionary catalogues cannot well be used. It also is valuable for inventory purposes. Most of our private libraries are not as useful to their owners as they should be for want of some simple and convenient system of reference to its contents. Especially is this so in the case of friends desiring to consult the books, a circumstance which frequently occurs. These considerations have still greater weight in the case of the professional men, whose libraries frequently become unwieldy and their usefulness impaired for want of an adequate system of reference.

The Library Catalogue and Index is divided into two parts, as its name indicates. The first part is ruled, with printed headings to the columns to cross two pages, and spaced for twenty lines on the page. There is in the catalogue proper seventy-five pages, making space for 1,500 titles. The headings of the columns are variously spaced, and occur in the following order, namely, number, title, author, number of volumes in the work, size, binding, publisher, place and date of publication, date when received, cost, position in library and a space for remarks. The Index is lettered in the usual manner, and as each volume is entered in the Catalogue described above the title of the work and the author are appropriately classified.

We should think that this arrangement might serve a valuable purpose and become indispensable to all lovers of order and system. At all events we have seen none better.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted by the United States Patent Office during the month of April, 1885, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

ISSUE OF APRIL 7, 1885.

- 315,022.—Printers' Drying-rack. H. F. Gray, Columbus, Ohio.
- 315,045.—Printers' Leads, Machine for Making. N. R. Lyman, Chicago, Ill.
- 314,996.—Type-writing Machine. L. S. Burridge and N. R. Marshman, New York.
- 315,386.—Type-writing Machine. L. S. Burridge and N. R. Marshman, New York.

ISSUE OF APRIL 14, 1885.

There were no patents relating to the printing interest included in this issue.

ISSUE OF APRIL 21, 1885.

- 316,268.—Printing-apparatus. J. W. Horner, New York, N. Y.
- 316,121.—Printing Marks on the Margins of Sheets, Mechanism for. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.
- 316,139.—Printing-press Sheet-delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
- 516,329.—Printing-presses, Mechanism for Evening Sheets of Paper on Fly-boards of. W. W. Brush and M. A. Salomons, Hyde Park and Boston, Mass.
- 216,251.—Printing-surfaces, Preparation of Lithographic. J. Eberle, Vienna, Austria-Hungary.
- 316,123.—Sheet-delivery Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.
- 316,120.—Web-associating Apparatus. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, assignor to R. Hoe & Co., New York, N. Y.

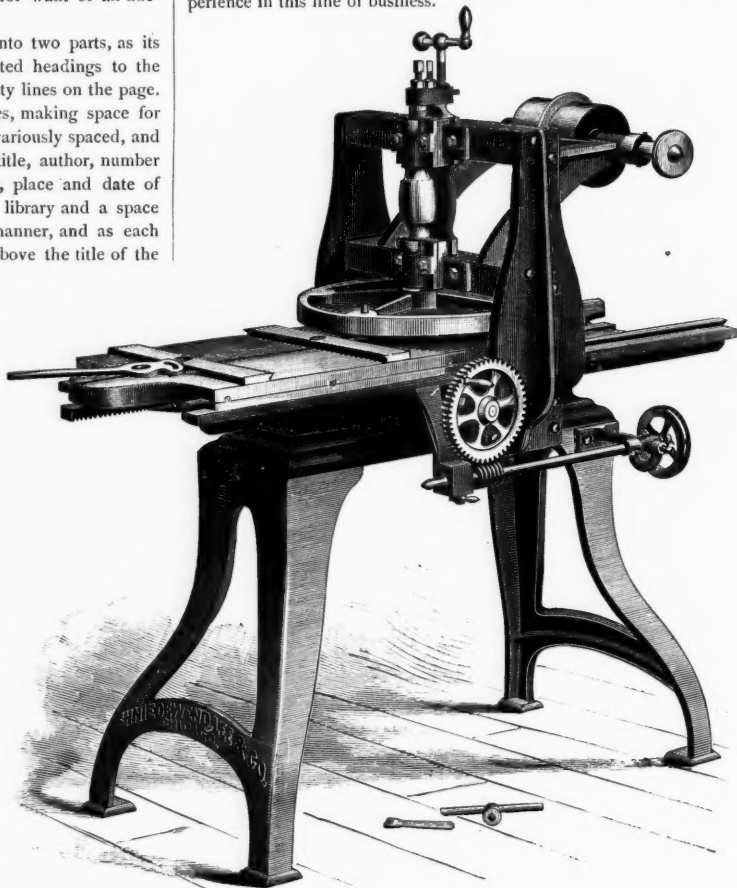
ISSUE OF APRIL 28, 1885.

- 316,665.—Printing-press Delivery Apparatus. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

A PECULIARITY of most of the Paris newspapers is that they rent out the financial columns by the year to any body who wants it. A well known banking house pays the *Figaro* 160,000 francs a year for the use of their financial column, and puts it wherever it pleases.

THE DANIELS PLANER.

The accompanying cut is a correct representation of the DANIELS PLANER, manufactured by the Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, and 46-48 Third avenue, Chicago. This machine is for dressing wood for blocking in electrotype and stereotype foundries. It will dress a board 18½ by 42 inches or smaller, so accurately that by using a type gauge there cannot be the slightest difference in thickness detected in any part of the board. It can be seen in practical operation in several establishments in this city and also in the Shniedewend & Lee Co's electrotype foundry. Sizes and prices furnished on application. This firm is also better prepared than ever, to supply the trade with Trimmers, Shaving Machines (for hand or steam), Jig and Circular Saws, Rule Saws, Roughers, and in fact everything required by electrotypers and stereotypers. All their machines are of modern design, with many improvements suggested by a quarter of a century's practical experience in this line of business.



ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

THE Graham Paper Co., 217 and 219 Main street, report business materially improved, and prospects brightening.

THE Western Electrotype foundry have recently removed to new and commodious quarters, 217 Pine street, where they are prepared to supply all the demands of the trade.

C. A. DRACH & Co., the well known electrotypers, N. E. corner Fourth and Pine streets, over the *Globe-Democrat* office, report business very good, and have just concluded a contract for 4,000 pages for a legal publication.

THE St. Louis Supply Co., located corner of Vine and Third streets, agents for the well known copper-alloy type, report a gratifying increase of business. They have on hand a supply of all kinds of printers' materials, presses, paper cutters, etc., in fact everything required for the equipment of a first-class printing-office.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WE acknowledge the receipt from W. H. Wagner, of Freeport, Illinois, of a large number of samples of printing—ranging from a large poster to an address card. The general excellence characterizing these specimens is worthy of commendation.

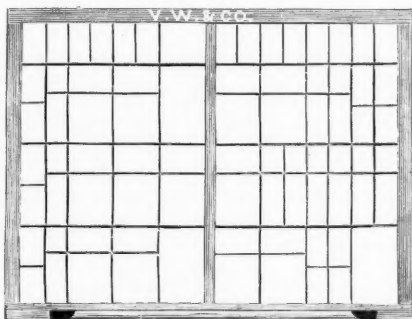
FROM the well known firm of Haight & Dudley, printers, Poughkeepsie, New York, we have received their book of specimens of printing for 1885, "containing examples of letterpress work executed at the office of the publishers." It is needless to add that many of the specimens are magnificent in design and faultless in execution. No young, ambitious printer can afford to be without a copy. Price, 50 cents.

FROM the firm of Maynard, Gough & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts, we have received a very tastily displayed circular of the "Intervale House." The front page is printed in red, blue, and gold, and is a creditable piece of workmanship.

WELLS & RAFTER, printers and engravers, Springfield, Massachusetts, send us, among other samples, a pamphlet containing the programme for the Third Concert of the Orpheus Club of that city. Like every production that we have seen from this establishment, the composition, paper, and presswork correspond, *neatness* and *perfect finish* characterizing every page.

TYPE CASES.

The two-third job case, herewith shown, is like those published last month, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 13-16 inches.



No. 30, DUPLEX TWO-THIRDS JOB CASE.

This is an old case, made as far back as the year 1852, and revived in late years. With slight exceptions, the caps are laid in the small boxes above the corresponding letter of the lower case, and the figures and points are in their usual places. The case possesses no advantages over the "Yankee Job," or the "Boston Job." Manufactured by Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, New York.

OF INTEREST TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

The A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., of this city, report a rapidly growing demand among the country publishers for their ready set matter, and announce, in their last *Auxiliary*, a large increase in the variety and amount of the service of this kind that they are now rendering. Among the new features presented we notice two new serial stories, entitled, "Driven From Sea to Sea," and "A Model Father," illustrated literary articles, and weekly reports of the sermons of Dr. Talmage, the celebrated Brooklyn divine. This matter is made up in single columns of all their regular sizes, which admits of its being used, in most cases, in full column lengths, or of being cut to fit any sized paper or "make-up" desired. Those interested in these matters cannot, we think, find anything better adapted to their wants than the service here presented.

JOSEPH B. McCULLAGH, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, claims to have originated the system of interviewing people for newspapers, and to have been the first interviewer. He says that the first veritable interviews published in the United States were gained by him from President Andrew Johnson, and that they were legitimate and important, the president clearly understanding that his remarks were to be printed.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on (Sunday) morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. Overrun with subs.

Baltimore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. A Sunday union paper is to be started here in about two weeks.

Boston.—State of trade, bad; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, 30 to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents, or \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15 and upward. Keep away, as there is a strike in the book office of C. J. Peters & Sons.

Chicago.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Avoid Chicago.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not bright; composition, morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The *Standard and Guide*, weeklies, are still running with rat forces. Will be boycotted. Remain where you are, is our advice to printers outside of this city.

Columbus.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; bookwork, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Sufficient supply of printers here already.

Dayton.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and upward. Keep away at present.

Evansville.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Plenty of subs here.

Galveston.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dependent on crops; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. Sufficient supply of printers on hand.

Grand Rapids.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13. Work is good, but there are too many men here already.

Hartford.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. Plenty of help here already, but will give every square man a show.

Indianapolis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Supply of printers exceeds the demand.

Lockport.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The difficulty with the *Times-Mirror* office has not been settled.

Louisville.—State of trade, equals the demand; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Printers are coming and going, but there are a great many who do not get more than one or two day's work. There is another Richmond in the field—*The Labor Record*, of Louisville.

Knoxville.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Town full of printers.

Lowell.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 21 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, \$9 to \$12. Stay away.

Milwaukee.—State of trade, unchanged; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. There are at least fifteen idle printers here, and too many apprentices and two-thirders coming in.

Mobile.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The supply of printers more than equals the demand.

New Orleans.—State of trade, very dull; prospects very poor; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. If the boys want to walk out of town, this is a good town to come to.

Oshkosh.—State of trade, pretty fair; prospects, moderately good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. There are enough of printers to do the work, and if any should come this way they should have a card, and unless holding one will find no encouragement.

Pittsburgh.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Have more printers than the demand calls for.

Portland, Or.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Tourists and those seeking newspaper work do very well, but job printers looking for steady work have a harder time.

Providence.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 to 40 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 30 to 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. Supply of printers equal to demand.

Quebec.—State of trade, dull; prospects equally dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; day work, \$7 per week and upward. There are an unusual number of subs here at present. The work for the provincial legislature was much less this year than former years; consequently, many printers are out of employment.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Keep away.

Seattle, Wash. Ter.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The *Bulletin*, recently "rattled," has ceased publication. Number of subs in town about equals number of regulars. Boycotting of *Star* still continues, with good results.

Sioux City.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty existing.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There are three unfair offices, with no prospect for a speedy settlement.

St. John.—State of trade, a little better than fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; weekly wages, \$9. We have only one or two idle printers in the city. Some of the job offices are doing a good business, while others are not so flush. No trouble.

St. Paul.—State of trade, good; prospects, about the same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work good; no idle printers, but all the offices seem to have a full complement of men.

Terre Haute.—State of trade, comparatively dull; prospects, unpromising; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The *Gazette* (evening daily) pays below the scale.

Toledo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Stay away from this city, as the *Democrat* and *American* (both weekly) are being boycotted.

Topeka.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, much worse; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There is a strike in the *Commonwealth* office; will send particulars as soon as possible.

Toronto.—State of trade, still very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. No use to come here; business has not been so dull for years.

Trenton.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Walla Walla, W. T.—State of trade, booming; prospects, good; composition on morning papers (day work), \$15 to \$18 per week; night hands, \$18 to \$20.

Washington.—State of trade, improved; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents. Would not advise printers to come here, because while work has improved a little, there are sufficient men already here.

Wheeling.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Seek elsewhere for work.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, probably better; composition on Sunday morning paper, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. There has been no settlement with the *News*, and as some of our workmen are on the street yet, would like printers to stay away.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. No difficulty, but there are lots of printers out of work.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Agent wanted in each large office. J. B. HULING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good, steady situation by a married man, 30 years old, of 14 years' experience on job composition and presswork; strictly temperate and reliable; have also worked on weekly newspapers. Would prefer to go in or near Washington. Do not care to furnish recommendations; had rather show my abilities by a fair trial. Address "A. I. J.," care of "INLAND PRINTER."

—THE—
Cincinnati Type Foundry,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TYPE, PRESSES,
AND PRINTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

ALL GOODS FIRST-CLASS, AND AT PRICES
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Send for Specimens and Special Prices. CHAS. WELLS, Treas.

201 VINE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

—SUPERIOR—
PRINTING INKS,

—MADE BY—
THE ULLMANN & PHILPOTT MFG. CO.

Nos. 56 and 58 Merwin, Corner of West Street
CLEVELAND, O.

FOR SALE BY

GUSTAV HINSTORFF, 48 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Third and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
KANSAS CITY PAPER CO., 420 West Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
ROBERT ROWELL, Third Ave. and Market St., Louisville, Ky.
H. B. PARKER, Cass and Congress Sts., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 128 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

VANDEBURGH, WELLS & CO.
TYPE AND BORDERS,
Presses and Materials,

WOOD TYPE, CABINETS, STANDS, ETC.

TURKEY BOXWOOD AND OTHER ENGRAVERS' MATERIALS
AND WOODS.

PRINTERS' "STRONG SLAT" CASES.
(TRADE MARK.)

110 Fulton and 16 & 18 Dutch Streets,
NEW YORK.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J. N.B.—MACHINISTS' PATTERN LETTERS.

THOMAS FOX, Pres't & Treas.

GEO. N. FRIEND, Vice-Pres't.

GEO. B. FOX, Secretary.

Friend & Fox Paper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE

BOOK, COVER, NEWS, WRAPPING,
ROOFING AND CARPET FELT.

LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.

153 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Lockland Mills, Crescent Mills, Rialto Mills.

REMOVAL.

A. ZEESE & CO.
ELECTROTYPERS,*Relief Plate and Photo-
Engravers,*HAVE REMOVED TO
119 MONROE STREET,
AND
2, 4, 6 and 8 CUSTOM-HOUSE PLACE,
CHICAGO.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE

USED BY THE

Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times, Chicago Daily News, Chicago Staats Zeitung, A. N. Kellogg Co. (all offices), Chicago Newspaper Union, Western Newspaper Union, St. Paul Globe, Bloomington Pantagraph, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Journal, Des Moines Register, Des Moines Leader, Quincy Whig, Quincy Herald, Dubuque Herald, Dubuque Times, Keokuk Gate City, Burlington Argus, Muscatine Tribune, Muscatine Journal, Fort Wayne Gazette, Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oshkosh Northwestern, Springfield (Ills.) Journal, and scores of other leading papers throughout the country.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR BEST INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WE ARE GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BARCOCK PRINTING-PRESS CO'S DRUM CYLINDER, TWO-REVOLUTION AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

THE HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,

AND ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRESSES.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

AND

COMPLETE OUTFITS SHIPPED ON SHORT NOTICE.

*Lithographing
in all its
Branches.*

ALL KINDS OF

SKETCHES, SCRIPTURES, VIGNETTES, DECORATIVE-ARCHITECTURAL and FANCY WORK, done to the Trade

—BY—

Maurice J. Canegiser,

Graphical Instructor and Solicitor,

(Pen or Crayon Drawings for any Photo-Engraving Process, also New Combinations for Safety Tints and Borders for Positive or Negative Printing on both Presses, done on Copper Plate.)

56 & 58 Wabash Ave. —OR— 511 Sedgwick Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Inquiries please supply with sufficient Postage for Reply.

FULL LINES OF BLACK AND
COLORED

Printing & Lithographic

INKS

AND

PASTE COLORS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the country.

Bronze Powders

for Printing

A SPECIALTY.

GERMAN PRINTING INKS IN
TUBES IF DESIRED.KEEPS THE INK FREE FROM
SKIN AND DUST UNTIL
USED UP.Price List and Specimens sent on
application.

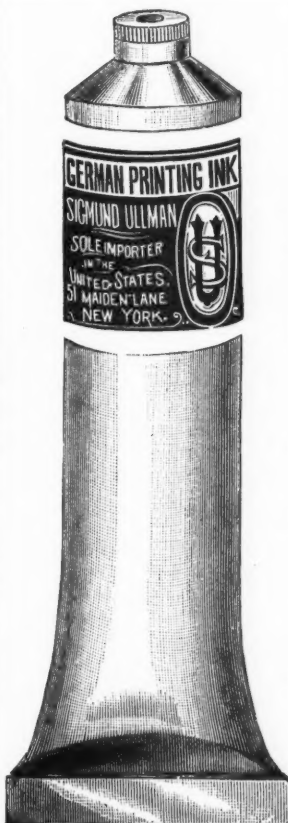
Sigmund Ullman

51 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.

E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.



Blomgren Bros & Co.

USING THE
Electric Light
EXCLUSIVELY,
WE ARE ENTIRELY
Independent of the Sun.

**162 & 164 CLARK ST.
CHICAGO.**

**PHOTO-ENGRAVING
ELECTROTYPING
WAX-ENGRAVING
STEREOTYPING**

RECEIVED

R. HOE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing-Presses, Electrotypers' Machinery
Cabinets, Type Cases and Wood Furniture.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PRESS REPAIRS.



PATENT WINDOW CABINET, WITH PROJECTING FRONTS, A AND B STYLES, DOUBLE.

This cabinet is made to stand on the side of a room, near the windows, and has the advantage of economy of space and of giving compositors the best light possible for their work. The type cases are arranged so that they can be used by any of the hands in the office without interfering with the man at work. Heretofore, in cabinets where job fonts have been stored, this was not possible, the compositors being often delayed and annoyed by others coming to the cabinet for different lines of type.

It supplies the place at once of a double stand and an old-style Eagle cabinet.

R. HOE & CO., 504 Grand Street, N. Y.

199-201 VAN BUREN STREET, CHICAGO,

TUDOR ST., LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

THE CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

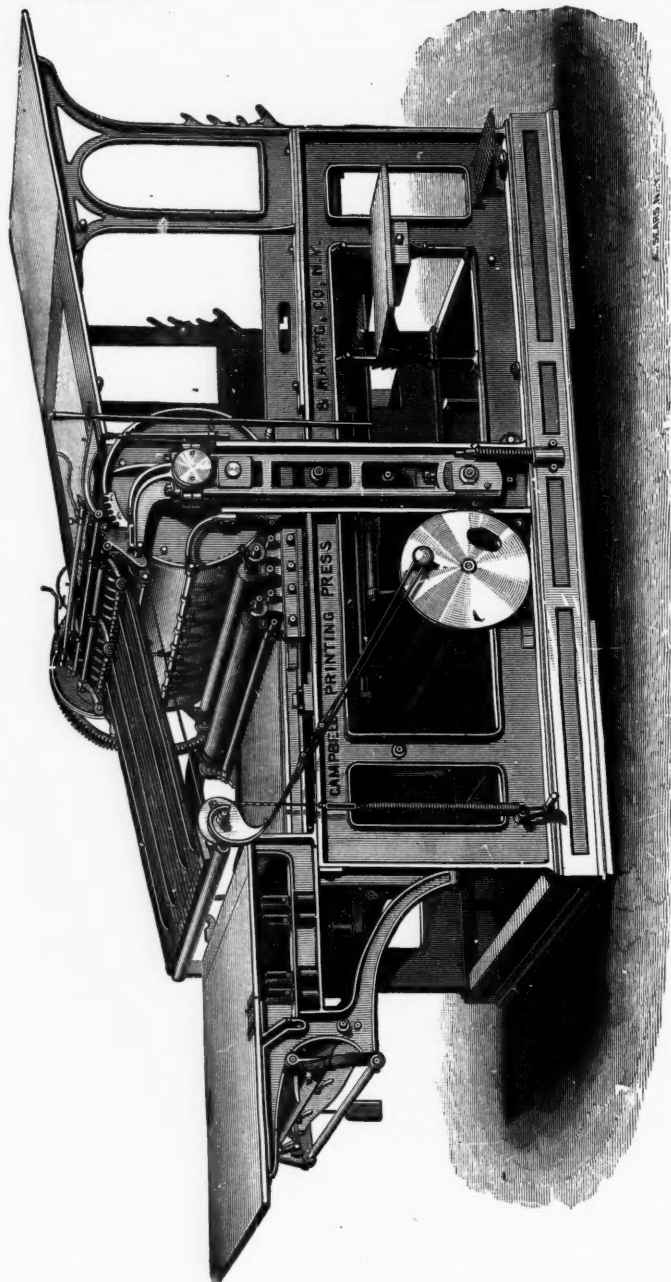
Is the First, the Best and the Acknowledged Leading Two Revolution Machine.

NEVER SMUTS, AS SHEET IS DELIVERED
CLEAN SIDE TO FLY.

NO TAPES.

NO FLY OR DELIVERY CYLINDER BEHIND
TO MAKE BED INCONVENIENT
TO GET AT.

FEEDER CAN TRIP THE IMPRESSION AT WILL.



CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

No Cast Iron Bed Rack as on all other Two-Revolution Presses.

EVERY TOOTH ON CAMPBELL TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS BED RACK IS A SEPARATE STEEL PIN.

PERFECT REGISTER.

UNYIELDING IMPRESSION.

HIGHEST SPEED.

UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.